

The Brooklyn Jewish Center Review

November, 1949

THE STATE OF AUSTRIA

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BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER REVIEW

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"IF I FORGET THEE, O JERUSALEM!"

THE United Nations has before it the report of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, providing for the disposition of the City of Jerusalem. The question of Jerusalem is in many ways one of the most vexing and one of the most important problems facing the United Nations. Claims have been advanced on behalf of Israel, in the interest of the Arab Kingdoms, by the Mohammedan faith, and by some of the sects of Christianity. As an answer and solution, the proposal of the Commission is that Jerusalem be internationalized and that it be governed by the United Nations through the agency of an administration responsible to that organization.

There is a facile attractiveness about the proposal which makes it acceptable to the unthinking. This is so only because, by setting up a compromise based on convenience, it hides the underlying impossibility of such a solution. In the first place, Jerusalem is actually not one city but two cities. Old Jerusalem, now in the hands of Abdulla's Legion, is the *locus* of most of the holy places of all three faiths. New Jerusalem, on the other hand, is a modern city inhabited almost exclusively by Jews to the number of 100,000 and built entirely by Jewish initiative, Jewish money and Jewish labor. Its inhabitants pay taxes to Israel and consider themselves to be in all respects citizens of Israel. Neither Israel as a State nor the Jews as a people can or will see the new Jerusalem torn from the State of Israel. Such a proposal is almost as brutally callous as the original Bevin suggestion that the entire city of Jerusalem be ceded to Transjordan. Jewish opposition to both the former and now the latter plan involves a legitimate

pride in accomplishment and a legal insistence on the fact of ownership.

More than that, however, it is based on the imponderable but massive spiritual association of the Jewish people throughout the centuries with the name and fact of Jerusalem. The splendor of Israel's history as well as its tragedy is inextricably interwoven with the magic of that name. It has been the guiding star in that hope of a return of Israel to the Jewish people and of at least a segment of the Jewish people to Jerusalem: the hope which has been the psychological and spiritual life-preserver to which Jews have clung in the stormy seas of persecution and oppression. Realism on the part of statesmen, should have included this factor in their calculations. Statesmen are wise when they see the unseen as clearly in perspective as they envisage the obvious.

•

It is idle to talk of enforcing a solution of this kind against the will of the Jews. The very fact of the existence of Israel is an example of the indestructible will of the Jewish people to complete statehood in Israel against, and despite, the indifference of part of the world and the cold, calculated hostility of another large part. What is disheartening is not the prospect of defeat; for that will not occur. It is the fact that the Government of the United States allows the prestige of its name to be attached to an insistence on the proposals of the Commission, the oily smell of which is as bitter a stench in the nostrils of the Jews as was the former and more open opposition to the establishment of the State.

The proposal must fail not only because of its futility as thus far revealed,

but because of its very inutility. There is a legitimacy in the demand for protection and preservation of the holy places of all three faiths. (This can be recognized even while the assertion is made with truth that the Government of Israel has thus far amply protected the sacred relics of the various religions.) That, however, can be done without an implementation of the proposals of the Commission. Israel has already offered to permit supervision over the holy places by an International Commission. This evidence of good faith should have been enough to stop the whole discussion. That the palaver still continues must be construed as proof of the fact that the underlying purpose of the Commission's proposal is not the protection of the holy places but the depletion of Israel. It is, therefore, once again incumbent upon Jews—and upon the hosts of their friends among non-Jews—to repeat again the immemorial pledge:

*If I Forget Thee, O Jerusalem
Let My Right Hand Forget Her
Cunning,
Let My Tongue Cleave to the Roof of
My Mouth,
If I Remember Thee Not;
If I Set Not Jerusalem
Above My Chiefest Joy."*

—WILLIAM I. SIEGEL.

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"JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES"

"ביניו לבין עצמינו"

An Intimate Chat Between Rabbi and Reader

THE RABBI'S LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

RECENTLY I read an interesting comment in one of the congregational bulletins which touches upon a situation in our Jewish religious life that is encountered by every rabbi, and which certainly deserves to be called to the attention of the entire community. The article was written by Rabbi Morris Teller, of Chicago, and has already been reprinted in many Synagogue and Temple publications. Because I, too, am often faced with the same problem, I am taking the liberty of quoting his analysis in this column.

"Like most of my colleagues," he writes, "I am frequently asked for letters of recommendation by young men and women who seek admission to a University or a position in a business establishment. When I know the applicant well I am naturally very happy to render such service. When I am occasionally requested for such a recommendation by a young man or young woman whom I have not seen for ten years or more—since the Bar Mitzvah or Confirmation—it becomes quite embarrassing to the applicant and myself. It seems that many universities and business firms prefer to admit those who come well recommended by a clergyman. These institutions realize that a person who has kept up contacts with the clergyman and the Synagogue or Church, as the case may be, is more desirable and worthy of consideration than one who has no religious affiliation. Young people in their 'teens' would do well to retain contacts with the Synagogue and the Rabbi for higher motives than that of 'needing the Rabbi' some day for a recommendation; but even for this rather practical motive alone it 'pays' young people to have the Rabbi know them well so that when such a letter will be needed, the Rabbi can honestly and enthusiastically write in such terms as will win for the applicant the most favorable consideration.

"Therefore my practical advice to

young people is to attend our services regularly, to become active in one of the numerous youth activities which we have for all of our age groups. Let me know you better."

No elaborate comment on the above advice is necessary. How often have I been approached to write a letter of recommendation to a university or a government post by young people whose only claim was that their parents worship at the Center on the High Holy Days or that they were Bar Mitzvah in our Synagogue. And when I ask them how they expect me to know their religious attitudes or observance, or how they can expect me to attest to their religious affiliation, to their Synagogue attendance or

to their interest in any of the Synagogue activities, they suddenly assume an attitude of disappointment, and even of resentment, that the Rabbi should be so "technical" about the matter. They have a feeling—alas, often shared by their parents—that because they were Bar Mitzvah or Consecrated in the Synagogue, that is sufficient warrant for the Rabbi to give a blanket endorsement to the applicant's claim of high religious ideals, even though the young man or woman never entered the Synagogue since that important event. I earnestly hope that our members and their children will give serious thought to the above quoted comment, and thus make it a pleasure and a privilege for your Rabbi to attest to your moral and religious character, as he should like to do, when the opportunity calls for such recommendation.

Chanukah Lights In Apartment Lobbies

AN INTERESTING suggestion for Chanukah observance was made at a recent conference called by the Eastern Parkway Jewish Community Council.

The problem of Christmas trees in the lobbies of apartment houses tenanted mainly by Jews was discussed. The suggestion made was that the Jewish tenants arrange for the kindling of Chanukah lights in the lobbies at this festive season. This is a request that will not be turned down if tactfully handled. Several years ago, the writer of these lines, confronted by a similar problem in his apartment house residence, turned for help to the building superintendent. Not only was the superintendent eager to comply with the request but he quickly went to work in his shop and built an eight-branched electric candelabrum which he set up in the lobby. A similar candelabrum was set up in an adjacent building supervised by the same superintendent. Each night an additional candle was lit. Above the Menorah the words "Happy Chanukah" were set. The innovation was well received by tenants and visitors.

Last year the Jewish press reported that several apartment houses in the Flatbush

and Borough Park areas had erected large candelabra in the lobbies and arranged festivities for each night of Chanukah. The time of the kindling of the lights was announced, and all tenants gathered at the proper time celebrating the occasion with song and refreshments.

All those present at the Eastern Parkway Jewish Community Council meeting were enthusiastic about the idea.

We are told that the reason for the Chanukah candles is *Pfar-su-may nis-sa*, to spread the word of the miracle which took place at this season over 2,000 years ago. Each one ought to regard it as his task to help in furthering the observance of the Chanukah festival. We have no doubt that for every apartment house that introduces a candelabrum this year, there will be many more who will follow suit in future years.

Of what avail our schools and our educational program if the environment is completely non-Jewish? Nothing can make our Jewish children more aware of their heritage than the public observance of this beautiful custom of kindling the lights.

—MORDECAI H. LEWITTES.

ACURIOUS "joke" is now circulating about Salzburg, an Austrian city made famous by Mozart which, last summer, played host to thousands of American visitors, including a large number of ex-Austrian Jews revisiting their homeland. The story goes like this: a stranger arrives at Salzburg and is immediately subjected by natives to a third-degree. "Were you ever a Gestapo agent?" he is asked. "Did you belong to the SS? Were you active in the SA? Did you at least belong to the Nazi Party?" If the stranger answers "No" to all these questions, the Salzburgers give him a dirty look and remark angrily: "Well, if you didn't belong, what are you doing in Salzburg?"

Alas, something is rotten, not only in Salzburg, but in all parts of Austria, although the stench apparently takes time in reaching the noses of the guardians of law and order. Ruled by a strange coalition of the ultra-conservative Oesterreichische Volkspartei and the moderate Social Democrats, policed by four powers jealously guarding their own prerogatives, Austria, once a cradle of great culture, seems destined to become the spearhead for neo-Fascism in Central Europe. But we must distinguish between the two kinds of Nazism that haunt the Austria of today.

The "cloak and dagger" type of Nazis, working underground, somewhat similar to the Werewolves and Edelweiss Pirates in the Germany of 1945, consists of fanatics who engage in criminal activities in order to harass the present government. The others operate under the guise of respectability and are more successful. As far as the first category is concerned, it is chiefly active in British-controlled Styria, although Salzburg (American) and Tyrol (French) have their share of dramatic plot-hatching. At Graz, capital of Styria, and notorious hotbed of Nazism, the People's Court has been conducting no fewer than nine trials against subversive groups which, jointly or independently, sought the overthrow of the present Austrian government.

Particularly interesting is the case of a certain Theodor Soucek, a local businessman who, a long time ago, was condemned to death for establishing a terrorist crypto-Nazi organization, but lives peacefully, albeit in a prison cell. Obvi-

A Viennese Revisits Austria and Finds A Discouraging Condition

THE STATE OF AUSTRIA

By ALFRED WERNER

ously imitating the late Hitler, he is engaged in writing; one of his books, "History's Worst Miscarriage of Justice," is his autobiography, while a second volume, "Quo Vadis, Europe?" is a stern warning, addressed to non-Fascist Europe. In his cell Soucek also manufactures manifestoes, to be distributed among his followers still at large.

The lurid story of Soucek and his gang reads like a mystery novel. The plotters were former Wehrmacht officers or functionaries of the Nazi Party, the SS or

This article was written before the Austrian elections in October. The results were: People's Party 77 seats; Socialists 67 seats; Communists 5 seats; Independents (the Neo-Nazi Party) 16 seats; Democratic Union: None. While the coalition government under the leadership of Chancellor Figl continues to function, democratic Austrians are worried about the victory of the "Unabbangige"—almost half a million cast a ballot for this neo-Nazi group.—A. W.

the SA. To achieve their goal—the overthrow of the present Austrian government and the setting up of a Nazi one—they needed money and influence. They obtained both by forging documents which turned them into veterans of the war-time anti-Nazi underground. Armed with these faked papers—and aided by the proverbial Austrian "schlamperei," or carelessness—they regained the apartments and jobs they had lost as Nazi collaborators; as "staunch anti-Nazis" they even procured government positions in Styria, enabling them to aid fugitive fellow-Nazis. They had contacts all over Austria, and even in the Reich, and planned to establish armed cadres. The first job, however, was to murder a woman, a former Nazi who refused to collaborate; a Britisher, Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, in charge of a detention

camp for Nazis; an Austrian detective trailing them, and other "undesirables."

The democratic elements in Austria—and the country is not devoid of trustworthy, genuine anti-Fascists, an embattled minority—had hardly recovered from the shock caused by these revelations, when another Nazi conspiracy was discovered in Graz. A college student, Gerhart Poenitz, and his band were arrested while emptying a jeweler's shop. Poenitz, however, was not an ordinary burglar; he was a political megalomaniac, identifying himself with his hero, Adolf Hitler. For in Poenitz' apartment the police found a list of thirty-odd individuals, forming a Nazi group called "Free Corps Scharnhorst," after the general who led Prussia's fight against Napoleon. This list was embellished with a skull, the symbol of the SS. The "Free Corps" planned to hijack cars, motorcycles and, above all, arms. Like Soucek's group, it intended to overthrow the Austrian government and to participate in any forthcoming fight against the Russians.

There were other self-styled Sir Galahads in Styria. A few months ago the Graz Court dealt with ten followers of Leo Ofner, a Nazi now serving the remainder of his eight years' prison term. They had wormed themselves into a Graz rehabilitation office for returned prisoners of war. Wooing Austrian war veterans, they boasted that Hitler, far from being dead, was now issuing orders through secret transmitters. As was to be expected, these diehards, too, hoped to fight the Soviets in the mountains of Austria. When accused of singing Nazi songs, they claimed that they were merely yodeling. Apparently, the Styrian Nazis are harmless mice, for this is what the British Under-Secretary of State, Lord Henderson, visiting Austria, was assured by the Austrian governor of Styria: "Nazism? Nonsense. Just Communist propaganda . . .".

Even more baffling is the story that links Tyrol, the land of chamois hunters, with the Spain of the matadors. Innsbruck is claimed to be the seat of a Nazi underground, called "Black Hunters," who have connections with other Austrian regions and with nearby Germany. Their task is to smuggle wanted Nazi criminals into Italy, whence they can flee to Spain. It is said that the "Black Hunters" helped the notorious Gestapo chief of Smolensk escape to Franco Spain. The chief organizer is a woman named Klara Stengel, a resident of Madrid, who is oiling this "railroad" with Nazi money, transferred there.

Despite these "thrillers," Austria's "respectable" Nazis are the more dangerous in the long run. If they have not been able to unseat the present Austrian government, they have succeeded in making the Home Minister, a former insurance man named Helmer, the butt of many jokes. For isn't it ludicrous for a government to first sanction a political organization and then, before the ink is dry, to outlaw it? But that is exactly what happened to the Verfassungstreue Vereinigung fuer Oesterreich, or Austrian League of Loyalty (*sic!*) to the Constitution. Obviously Herr Helmer, a decent old-timer, failed to notice that Nazi diehards were directing the League. Its chairman, Ernst Schoenbauer, professor of Roman Law at the University of Vienna, was a one-time deputy of the notoriously pan-German Landbund, or Agrarian Party. Karl Hartleb, another Landbuendler, once a Vice Chancellor under Seipel, was arrested by Schuschnigg for Nazi activities in 1936; after World War II he spent two years in a British detention camp for Nazi suspects, then marched right into the vice chairmanship of the Verfassungstreue Vereinigung; Walter Pembaur, another "loyal" Austrian, was a close friend of the Nuremberg war criminal, Seyss-Inquart, and is the author of a volume, "In the Final Battle for Austria," which cynically describes his own activities in bringing about the Anschluss.

The League endeavored to foster Neo-Nazism with books, pamphlets, newspapers and public lectures, and to offer "legal aid" to persons "unjustly" prosecuted, i.e., Nazi criminals. Unfortunately, the League's "undying loyalty" to

the Austrian constitution was never really tested, for the Allied Control Council discovered its love affair with the Graz plotters and forced Herr Helmer to dissolve this organization of peculiar patriots. Yet the sequel to this affair is ironic; the League appealed to the Austrian Supreme Court, and its wise old judges, some of whom had served under four political systems, declared that the dissolution of this patriotic group was—illegal!

Astonishing, too, is the case of the obnoxious Nazi weekly, *Alpenlaendischer Heimatruf*—published in Graz, of course. It was linked to the League through its publisher, Leopold Stoeker, who was active in the Verfassungstreue Vereinigung. Stoeker is known to have financed Soucek and his gang. A certain Fritz Stueber worked in the League and wrote for the *Alpenlaendischer Heimatruf*. The A.H.—these initials were expected to remind the bereft Nazis of their gone-but-not-forgotten Fuehrer—not only published anti-Semitic, pro-Fascist stuff worthy of Goebbels' *Angriff* or Rosenberg's *Voelkischer Beobachter*, but also served other purposes; the list of subscribers substituted for membership lists, and the subscription for a membership fee. During my first visit to post-war Austria—in the summer of 1948—I saw individuals purposely and conspicuously totting the A.H. about; thus the paper replaced the forbidden Swastika and identified one Nazi to another. The Austrian government for a long time failed to muster up enough "courage" to put the embarrassing sheet out of existence. It was only in the late fall of 1948 that General Winterton forbade its circulation in the British Zone, whereupon the Graz authorities, in a momentary splurge of bravado, were now strong enough to arrest the publisher and the managing editor, and close the shop. A few months passed, during which Austria's Neo-Nazis had to put up with such ersatz as the *Freie Stimmen* and *Der Blick*, published in Linz (in the American zone) and Graz respectively. Then the "real thing" reappeared, if under a "new" management and a slightly changed name. To Herr Helmer's dismay, a new head had grown where the old one had been cut off—and during my second visit to my native country, last August, I could see the intrepid Nazis walking

around with *Der Alpenruf*, now carrying the same anti-American, anti-Semitic, pro-Fascist bilge for which the defunct A.H. had been notorious.

The Hamlet-like indecision of Helmer and his fellow-Socialists is due, in part, to the fact that their conservative partners in the coalition government, the aforementioned Oesterreichische Volkspartei, have decided to appease the Austrian Nazis at all costs. The OeVP, endeavoring to recruit the Fascist elements, permitted Nazi spokesmen to enter their ranks and iron out whatever paltry differences existed between the party's right wing and the straight Nazis. The result is that those Nazi "Aktionsausschuesse," or action committees, are becoming bolder and bolder. For the appeasement policy goes so far that two "ex"-Nazis supposedly have been assured OeVP nomination in the next parliamentary elections.

Another child of this fatal policy of appeasement is the infamous Schutzverband der Rueckstellungsbtroffenen. The name of this "Protective League" is as abominable from the grammatical standpoint as its aims are from the ethical. For gathered in this group are individuals who, after the Anschluss, politely helped themselves to shops, enterprises and the real estate of Jews, Czechs, and anti-Nazis. Now a few survivors of Auschwitz and Dachau have returned to claim their former property—yet the thieves, unwilling to part with their loot, have founded a protective league to defy the Republic's laws of property restitution. It demands, loudly and threateningly, a new "Restitution" Law which would nullify all previous accomplishments and permit outright Nazis and collaborators to retain the villas, shops and jobs they had obtained unlawfully after March, 1938.

Finally, there is the shame of the law courts. In the last three or four years there have been many trials of Nazi leaders who, unlike Soucek and Poehner, were once influential Gestapo chiefs and high SS dignitaries. Some of these criminals, deserving capital punishment, got away with life imprisonment, or even a few years in jail, either because the State Attorney himself tried to minimize their guilt, or because witnesses, expected to testify against their jailers, failed to show

(Continued on page 23)

The following is the second instalment of a survey of Israel prepared by a member of the staff of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency in New York.

SINCE the inauguration in April, 1949 of Israel's Austerity Program, which is the Government's campaign against high costs and inflation, the prices of numerous commodities and services have come down, some more than others. For example, the price of a ton of cement at the plant has been reduced from \$31.50 a ton to \$24.95, solar oil from \$48 a ton to \$36.15, the cost of electricity has declined and transport costs on the Haifa-Tel Aviv road were cut 25¢ to \$6.30 a ton.

Cost-of-living figures since April, 1949 reflect the success of the Austerity Program. The Government has announced that the goal of the program is to cut the cost of living 25¢ within a year.

Wages in Israel include a basic wage plus a cost-of-living allowance calculated on the current three-month index. A rise in the cost-of-living index is met by a rise in the cost-of-living allowance, while a drop in the index means a cut in the allowance.

It is important to note that although the average unskilled worker in Israel now earns about as much as the American worker, he can buy much less for his money because of the higher Israel price level. For the white collar worker, the situation is even worse. The real value of earnings in Israel, that is, their actual purchasing power, cannot rise until shortages of commodities and consequent high prices are overcome.

The high cost structure of the Israel economy is one of the most vital questions facing the investor today. It is one of the foremost problems facing Israel industry.

Because of wartime shortages and the inevitable heavy utilization of Israel machinery and equipment in recent years, a large percentage is in need of replacement. Other plants are obsolete.

The shortage of all types of materials, particularly for construction, the use of substitute materials, improper ventilation and lighting, all have contributed to the relatively low output of the Israel worker

An Official Description That Answers All Essential Questions

A GUIDE TO ISRAEL

—estimated in some cases at half the productivity of the U. S. worker.

The Histadrut, at a recent conference, took a revolutionary step to reverse the traditional opposition of labor to piece-work rates in line with efforts to raise the level of productivity and cut costs and prices. It accepted the principle of piece-work rates and also agreed to Government requests for cooperation with management to raise the general level of plant efficiency and to form labor-management committees to work out production norms and bonus systems. In addition, the Histadrut is accepting its responsibility of lowering wages in accordance with the agreement with employers to cut wages as the cost of living declines.

Investors who introduce new equipment and modern techniques will raise productivity.

About half of Jewish-owned non-government land is owned by the Jewish National Fund, and the remainder belongs to individuals or private land companies. JNF land, which is leased, not sold, is primarily agricultural, but the Fund has played an important role in urban development and is now taking an increasing interest in industrial land development around Haifa. Privately-held Jewish lands are concentrated in the cities, some sections of the Coastal Plain between Haifa and Tel Aviv, the older settlements such as Petah Tikvah in the Tel Aviv area, and in some parts of Galilee.

The Israel Government inherited all government property from the Mandatory Government and has all land abandoned by the Arabs.

The JNF, the Government and some municipal and local authorities are ready to grant long-term leases on their land at extremely low rentals for approved small and large industrial projects. Land can also be purchased from private individuals or corporations at prices varying with location, accessibility, and state of development. A recent survey of land

By P. BERNARD NORTMAN

prices in Tel Aviv and vicinity indicated the following:

Some plots are available in the eastern part of Tel Aviv or in the vicinity of Levinsky Street; these range from \$1.80 to \$2.70 per square foot.

At greater distance north and east of Tel Aviv, towards the industrial suburbs, prices get progressively lower. Prices are about \$0.90 to \$1.20 per square foot at Nachlat Itzhak, a suburb where a number of large plants are located, and go down as low as \$0.75 per square foot in other suburbs.

In Ramat Gan, a well-placed residential as well as industrial suburb, prices are higher, approximating \$2.40 per square foot.

North of Ramat Gan, on the road to Herzlia, prices range between \$0.30 to \$0.60 per square foot.

Northeast of Ramat Gan, in the area between Bnei-Brak and Tel Litvinsky, there is a limited number of plots of JNF land, the distribution of which has been handed over to the Manufacturers' Association. Private lands in that area are priced at \$0.30 to \$0.75 per square foot. Bnei-Brak will be served by a newly-constructed branch of the Tel Aviv-Hedera Road.

Going further from Tel Aviv, land is available in the Kiryat Arich section of Petach Tikvah (some 7 miles from Tel Aviv) at prices ranging from \$0.12 to \$0.30 per square foot. The JNF owns some 30,000 square meters in this area, and the Geulah Company has 700,000 square feet (70,000 square meters) at \$0.15 per square foot, plus a charge of \$0.03 per square foot for internal road-building.

In Nathanya, a coastal town some 27 miles from Tel Aviv, the JNF has a limited number of plots available on a 49-year lease through the Municipality. Development costs on these amount to \$0.09 to \$0.12 per square foot. Other large plots, at \$0.30 to \$0.45 a square foot, are also available.

Also obtainable are some 170,000 square feet (17,000 square meters) in an industrial zone near the center of Herzlia, some 10 miles from Tel Aviv, owned by private persons.

In addition, there is a substantial amount of industrial land available in the Haifa Bay area.

The policy of the Mandatory Government was to hamper sale of land to Jews and, as a result, land prices sky-rocketed. Prices continue high because of the demand created by immigration. The Government of Israel is determined to minimize land speculation and is taking steps to increase the supply of rental land at nominal prices.

Following are estimates on the cost of industrial buildings for average factories, one story high or more, built on flat land along the Coastal Plain:

The frame of the factory building is customarily built of reinforced concrete (concrete is used only in upper stories); the walls are constructed of 20 cm. blocks (7.8 inches), and the outside covering of cement bricks 10 cm. thick (3.9 inches). Floors are usually constructed of cement 10 cm. thick; roofing is made of asbestos cement sheets. Wherever possible, a north light through glass windows, is provided.

Current estimates of building costs for typical industrial buildings are—Single-story buildings in Tel Aviv, \$4.50 to \$5.60 a square foot; in Jerusalem, \$6.10 to \$6.60. Multi-story buildings: 1st floor, including foundation, \$8.00 per square foot; 2nd floor and above, \$7.50.

Israel's power resources can be greatly expanded to meet industrial needs. A number of power expansion projects are currently under way.

At the present moment, Israel has no access to power from hydro-electric sources, which are now in Arab hands. With no oil flowing from the Iraqi oil-fields, imported fuel is used to generate electric power, accounting for the present high price of electricity. When the power projects are completed and oil again flows from Iraq, the price of fuel is expected to decline substantially.

Generally, all industrial enterprises negotiate with organized labor. There is a good supply of skilled and unskilled labor available, with the possible exception of some specialized trades.

Working conditions and the terms of employment in most industries are defined, for the most part, in agreements arrived at individually or collectively between the Labor Department of the Manufacturers' Association and the Histadrut.

Wages include not only payments for work done, such as the basic wage plus cost-of-living allowance, overtime and special premiums, but also social benefits to the worker.

Overtime is generally compensated for at time-and-a-quarter on the total wage, that is, the basic wage plus cost-of-living allowance. Generally, overtime does not exceed two hours a day; if the worker works in excess of two hours, he is paid time-and-a-half for the additional overtime. This part of the wage cost has fallen considerably since the end of the war. The Israel work week is basically one of 48 hours.

Special premiums such as family allowances, and special bonuses paid for extra productivity, have also added to wage costs in recent years.

For historical reasons there is as yet very little labor legislation written into Israel's statute books. Exceptions are laws providing safety standards for machinery, the regulation of employment of women and children in factories, and a workmen's compensation act. Other than these, the conditions under which the Israel employee works, and the social security he enjoys, have been developed by the Histadrut under agreements with employers. In general, these agreements provide the worker with benefits equal to those enjoyed in countries far more advanced industrially than Israel. The benefits include annual vacations, severance pay, sickness and accident insurance, holiday pay, pension funds and maternity leave.

These social benefits amount to approximately 16% of the nominal wage bill in private industry, while in Histadrut and in certain private enterprises they sometimes amount to as much as 29%. Seasonal and temporary workers do not as yet enjoy the majority of these benefits.

Annual vacations range on the average from 8 to 14 days and are enjoyed by most workers.

Most establishments provide holiday

pay. Less uniform are practices with respect to sabbatical days declared by national institutions. In a majority of cases, workers have been compensated for the days lost within 30 days after the sabbatical by working overtime at overtime pay scales. Where provision for overtime work has not been technically feasible, workers have received 50% of wages for the time lost.

Pension funds now cover about 50,000 workers and usually entail contributions by both employer and worker of 3 to 5% of total wages.

Industries are only now beginning to develop a system of pay for sick leave. Until recently, sick workers received only medical aid from the Kupat Cholim (the sick fund of the Histadrut) to which most workers belong and contribute. Employers also contribute about 3% of the payroll (the so-called Parallel Tax) to the Kupat Cholim.

To bring this system closer to a sick leave system, employers may now contribute to the Parallel Tax an additional 1 to 2% of the payroll, enabling the Kupat Cholim to give the workers as much as 50 to 70% of his wages for a period of 20 days. In some few factories which provide regular sick leave, outside the Kupat Cholim system, full pay is given for a fixed period and reduced pay for longer periods.

Severance pay is usually given at the rate of two weeks' pay for each year of service. For clerical workers it is generally one month for each year of service.

Maternity leave of about 4 to 6 weeks has now been assured by law to about 50% of the working female population.

Lehman To Be Only Jewish U. S. Senator

SEATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN will be the only Jewish member of the Senate. From 1907 to 1913 Simon Guggenheim represented Colorado in the Senate.

Mr. Lehman's election to the upper congressional body is a climax to an unusual career as a public leader. Three times governor of New York and Director-General of the U.N.R.R.A. immediately after World War II, he has long been active in the United Jewish Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee, as well as in other Jewish organizations.

FOURTEEN years had elapsed since my last visit to our homeland and what a change transpired in the land since that time!

Our plane landed at Lydda Airport in the early hours of the morning of July 12th. The passengers, among them a number of rabbis, stood in reverence and pronounced the blessing of "Schechyanu" while we watched the blue and white Jewish flag waving majestically over the well-built field.

We were greeted by Jewish officers and by a great number of Israeli citizens who were awaiting the arrival of their relatives and friends. Then, after the usual formalities, we started out for Tel Aviv. On the way we passed the former Arab city of Lud which is now in the hands of its rightful owners. The name Lud had been lingering in my mind since childhood, when I first studied the Talmud. I remember a very complicated Tractate dealing with the Tagrai Lud (The Merchant of Lud). For several hundred years only a few Jewish families lived there. We also passed other Arab villages which were conquered in battle and are now settled by the new olim.

On the road we saw a demolished structure, known as the Keren Kayemeth House. It had been a "pardess"—an orange grove, the property of the Keren Kayemeth, and had served as a fortress during the war. We also passed a new settlement called "Mishmar Hashiva," in memory of seven fallen youths who defended the Keren Kayemeth House and the entire area for a number of months. In their memory a new village is being established on land redeemed by the Jewish National Fund.

We entered Tel Aviv at an early hour, and the first suburb we encountered was Hatikva, bordering on the city of Jaffa. This suburb still bears the signs of destruction by the enemy. In the distance one could see the city of Jaffa, which formerly had a population of 75,000 Arabs. It is now in Jewish hands. The remnants of the Arab population total about 5,000, the rest having fled after losing a shameful battle.

We saw Tel Aviv in its waking hour; tens of thousands of people rush to work on all sorts of vehicles. We acquainted ourselves with the Jewish types from all the corners of the earth. After a few

A Travel Diary Revealing an Intimate Picture of the New State

JOURNEY TO ISRAEL

By MORDECAI RUDENSKY

eulogy.

hours' rest, we were taken by representatives of the Jewish National Fund to join a group of people going to "Negba" to participate in the first anniversary celebration of the liberation of this very important JNF colony.

This settlement was established in July, 1939, by a group of Hashomer Hatzair which had arrived from Poland. In those days this settlement was the last Jewish point on the southern border of Israel. The name was symbolic of our will to resettle the Negev.

During the war with the Arab invaders, this colony, surrounded by a number of hostile Arab villages, was attacked by Egyptian and Iraqi armies. The settlers were aided by a small unit of the Jewish Army and resisted heroically. For months the population made their homes underground. Their water tower, and many other buildings, were completely destroyed. The enemy forces made several attempts to occupy the colony, certain that no living soul could remain after their fierce bombardment. But they were bitterly disappointed time and again when our tireless fighters sprang from the trenches to fight like lions.

Thousands of people came from afar to observe this anniversary, including parents of the heroes who fell in this settlement. There were several exhibits through which one could learn the history of the decades of creative work in Israel and the great struggle for survival.

During the twilight hours, the people were directed to the "Brotherly Grave," where thirty-seven gallant defenders were buried. The bereaved parents moved closer to the grave while thousands of people stood in a circle at a distance. One mother began to speak in subdued tone to her fallen son. One could see the motions of her hand and of her lips as she expressed her grief. The other parents stood quietly beside the grave; not a tear was shed. For a few moments the assembly honored the heroes with silence and then one of the leaders of the Negba Kibbutz delivered an impressive

Late in the evening an open air meeting took place and representatives of the Government, of the military forces and of the Jewish National Fund felicitated the members of the Kibbutz Negba and the military leaders who successfully turned back the enemy during those very crucial days.

On July 13th we took part in an assembly in the Herzl Forest, near Hulda, one of the first forests planted by the JNF in memory of Dr. Herzl. Hulda was founded forty years ago on one of the first areas of land redeemed by the JNF. In those days a grove of olive trees was planted in Herzl's memory, followed by a forest of "Jerusalem Pine."

The settlement suffered during the riots of 1929. In the year 1930, it was reestablished and then attacked again during the riots of 1936-39. It is now a flourishing colony of 500 souls. The Herzl forest is very impressive, with its tens of thousands of pine trees and a large olive grove. Joseph Weitz, the Agricultural Director of the Keren Kayemeth, and head of the reforestation department, delivered an interesting lecture on the history of the reforestation of Israel and the story of Herzl forest. We all followed Dr. Weitz on a hike through the forest and it was indeed wonderful to see these trees which had also suffered with the people of Jerusalem during the recent battles and withheld it. The forest of Hulda was a starting point in the work of reforestation carried on by the Keren Kayemeth. Hundreds of thousands of trees were planted in the various sections of the land.

On Thursday, we joined a JNF tour to the Negev. We stopped at Nir-Am, in the southern part of Judea, twelve kilometers from Gaza. Nir-Am was established in January, 1943, in the midst of war, by the new *olim* from Central Europe and by groups of the Youth Aliyah. Not far from Nir-Am is Meckoroth, a central pumping station for water in the Negev. It is an immense undertaking, in which the JNF is a participant.

Nir-Am, like Negba, was surrounded by many Arab villages. At one time the colonists were forced to evacuate the children of the village, but in the long run the fighters held their own. The population of Nir-Am is now close to 400. It is on the border line of Gaza, which is still in Egyptian hands. A number of new settlers are expected in the vicinity. On the way to Beer-Sheba we stopped at Iraq Suidan, a fortress which was turned over by the British to the Arabs. After a long, fierce battle it was conquered by the Israelis.

We paused in Ruchama, one of the oldest colonies, established fifty years ago. This settlement had many reverses, but in recent years it was revived by a kibbutz of the Hashomer Hatzair, and is now a flourishing colony. During the war the population suffered losses in men and material, but they are on the road to recovery and great work is being done in the development of water reservoirs.

For a number of years, Beer-Sheba, previously an Arab town, did not have a Jewish soul living in it. The few colonies in the vicinity were always in great danger of attack by the hostile Arabs of Beer-Sheba, which is now entirely in Jewish hands. A number of buildings formerly occupied by the British Army and the civil administration, later turned over to the Arabs, were taken over after a fierce fight by Jewish units. The building of a city for some 50,000 people is being contemplated and Beer-Sheba will be included. The land and the planning of the city is being provided by the JNF.

On the way back from Beer-Sheba we visited Kfar Menachem and found there a number of American and Canadian chalutzim. The settlement was surrounded on three sides by Arab villages and it was one of the miracles of the war that it did not suffer too much. The kibbutz of Menachem is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year.

On Friday we visited the camps for the new *olim*, not far from Rananan. The situation in these camps then was deplorable. The inmates were overcrowded, with three or more families in one tent. The Jewish Agency did its utmost under the circumstances. The children in the camps are well taken care of; the food is sufficient and wholesome. Every effort is being made to take the people out of the camps as soon as possible.

Every month thousands of the new *olim* are transferred to newly established villages on JNF land or in villages and hamlets which have been abandoned by the Arabs. We stopped at Lud, Ramla and Sarrafand, former Arab towns which are now settled by the new *olim*. At least here they have a roof over their heads. There are a number of small stores and shops, but too many are unemployed.

Sunday, July 17th, was Army Day. It was the forty-fifth anniversary of the death of Theodore Herzl. Not far from the Kiryah, in the former German colony of Sarona, tens of thousands of soldiers marched and displayed their equipment. This was a very young army—only one year ago it was fighting for independence and for a Jewish state.

During the evening of the same day, the staff of the Jewish Army gave a reception in the Garden of the Kiryah. Diplomats, statesmen, military leaders and men of letters were assembled. It was a happy occasion, although mingled with sorrow for the thousands of young

people who had lost their lives and did not live to see this day of glory.

On Monday, July 18th, we proceeded from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. On the way, we stopped off at Rishon LeZion and Rehovoth, two of the oldest Jewish settlements. Both of these colonies are now cities. Rehovoth has a population of 10,000 and Rishon LeZion about the same. These colonies did not suffer too much from the recent war and remained intact. The wine cellar founded by the Baron Rothschild administration, a beer brewery and other industries are in full swing. A number of new factories were built in recent years around Rehovoth. This city itself houses the Weizmann Institute, the residence of Dr. Weizmann, the experimental station of the Jewish Agency and other important undertakings. Many assaults were made on Rehovoth but all were unsuccessful. The few bombs thrown on the colony did little harm.

We also passed through Gedera, the old colony of the Bilu pioneering days. This settlement did not develop as rapidly as the others, yet it is quite prosperous. In the vicinity of the old Jewish colonies, there are a number of others on JNF land. Around Rehovoth, Nes Ziona and Rishon LeZion one finds colonies and large settlements of Yemenite Jews, a training school for girls, "Ayanoth," established through the generosity of the late Julius Schwartz, of New York, who, in 1928, donated \$15,000 to redeem 500 dunams of land.

Steel Pipe Mill To Further Israel Prosperity

HISTRADUT-OWNED Solel Boneh Ltd., Israel's largest building contractor, and a group of private American capitalists will jointly own a \$1,500,000 steel pipe mill—the first of its kind in the entire Middle East—to be completed in Haifa before the middle of next year.

The significance of this development is twofold. First, it brings to Israel an important basic industry which will not only take care of the entire country's pipe requirements (up to six inches), but will also enable the country to export the commodity; second, it is a good example of cooperation between private foreign and cooperative Israeli capital. Moreover, the operation of the mill will

save the Israeli Treasury an estimated \$2,000,000 of much needed foreign exchange. Finally, the development of arid areas in Israel will be hastened as soon as an adequate supply of pipe becomes available.

The mill was purchased in the United States through the Palestine Purchasing Service, New York, and will be operated by a limited company (corporation) owned in equal parts by the American group and Solel Boneh. The annual output will amount to between 40,000 and 50,000 tons.

The mill can also produce tubing for furniture and for other mechanical applications as well as light tubing for irrigation of gardens and fields.

This training school has made great progress in recent years.

We passed through the "Heroic Road," built at such tremendous effort. It is now in the process of being repaired and widened. From a distance we could see the "Burma" Road, a very small winding lane through the mountains.

In Jerusalem we had the opportunity of visiting the outskirts of the city and to acquaint ourselves with the great struggle which took place there. It was painful to see the Old City from the distance only and to be unable to go through it or to visit Mt. Scopus. The Old City and Mt. Scopus are both in the hands of the Arabs and of the United Nations. Jerusalem itself is making slow progress. There is a great need to speed the development of the city. It is still the heart of Eretz Israel.

In the vicinity of Jerusalem, we visited a new settlement established recently by a few groups of the Palmach. We spent some time in Neve Ilan, a colony founded through the aid of the Long Island Zionist Region by redeeming a tract of land. The settlers, former members of the French underground, are doing well. While we were visiting this place, a tractor was unloaded, sent by the Long Island Zionist Region. There was great joy when the tractor arrived.

Neve Ilan has a population of close to 200 and is preparing space for newcomers. The JNF granted the settlers an additional tract of land which is in the process of development.

The main office of the Jewish National Fund for Israel is in Tel Aviv, in a large building on Hermann Schapiro Street, named for the originator of the Keren Kayemeth. In its office are close to 80 people, serving as representatives. Activities on a larger scale are being conducted in the schools, where each child gives a contribution to the JNF every week and participate in the reforestation work. In recent years a form of Living Legacy was developed. A number of well-to-do Jewish people in the cities and colonies have turned over their properties to the JNF and are receiving annuities during their lifetime. Many invest money with the JNF through loans or by buying JNF debentures.

Later we visited Haifa. It was a great joy to see the entire city, old and new, 100 per cent Jewish. The JNF has an office there which manages its property

in Haifa Bay. There are six towns in the Bay on JNF land, which was redeemed through the help of Hadassah. The JNF is planning to designate large areas for settlement around the city.

One of the new suburbs in the vicinity of Haifa is Tivon, developed by the Kereth Corporation, originally organized in England. The Kereth now has a branch office in America. The JNF designated a few thousand dunams of land and 600 houses were built based on a very fine plan worked out by the JNF architect, Professor Alexander Klein. The Kereth Corporation is contemplating building on JNF land in the vicinity of Tel Aviv, as well as in other sections.

From Haifa we traveled to the Upper and Lower Galilee. We stopped at Ziporie, a new colony, situated on a high mountain, not far from a large Arab hamlet. It is doing quite well.

We spent some time in Kfar Blum, where we met many American chalutzim of the Habonim, including Miss Koler. A few years ago she presented Leon Blum, in whose honor the colony was established, with an album of the settlement at a celebration given in his honor by the Labor Department of the JNF. We visited the Mountain of Ephraim, Ein Hashofet and Ramat Hashofet. In Ein Hashofet we met many American Hashomer Hatzair members, who settled there ten years ago. This colony was established in honor of Louis D. Brandeis, and with his aid. Ramat Hashofet, founded in memory of Julian W. Mack, is settled by a group of Hashomer Hatzair of Germany. Both colonies are very successful; Ramat Hashofet lacks a few important facilities, such as a grain elevator and a bigger water tower. In both places room was made for the new *olim*.

We had the occasion to observe the accomplishments of the General Zionist Fund. Through it many houses were built in Tel Aviv and Rananah. It was encouraging to see the progress made by the Kfar Zion established recently on redeemed land through contributions of the Order B'nai Zion of the U. S. A. It is in the form of a moshav—individual and cooperative farming. Each settler has his own private house, garden and field. The houses are of fine quality and larger than the average in the settlements. The settlers themselves invested some money in addition to the loans granted by the General Zionists. A road leading from

the main highway to the colony was inaugurated last month. This improvement was urgently needed because of the difficulty in reaching the village through the surrounding sand dunes. B'nai Zion contributed toward the cost of construction. The road is named in honor of Dr. Harry J. Levin in recognition of his achievements for the Kfar B'nai Zion, the JNF and Order B'nai Zion.

We visited Tel Itzchak and several other colonies, among them some new ones belonging to the Haoved Hazioni (general Zionist Youth). These Kibbutzim are making good progress. Though they are members of the Histadruth, their political affiliation is with the pro-

New - Old Customs In Israel

WHILE the world-wide custom of elaborate meals and trappings of the table, and of inter-family visiting during the High Holy Days have remained a common feature in all sects of the Jewish population, two entirely different standards for the permeation of rest-days with spiritual inspiration are being offered by traditional Jewish orthodoxy and the secular agricultural settlements. Most of the town and village dwellers are far less zealous than either of these opposing groups, generally mixing several features from both sources in different proportions, and sometimes drowning them all in general apathy engendered by the work-weariness and a demand for creature comforts and "low-brow" entertainment.

Israel's experiments in secular spirituality for holiday observation will be keenly watched by the Western World.

gressive block of the General Zionists. They proved themselves of great help in preparing a place for the training and settlement of General Zionist youth on the soil.

Through the courtesy of the representatives of the General Zionist Fund we were given the opportunity of visiting a fine agricultural school carrying the name of Dr. Ben Zion Mossenson, one of the founders of Herzeliah Gimnazion, and a champion of the general Zionist cause. A large sum for the building of this institution was contributed by a fund in the name of a gentle woman of English nobility; some of the buildings bear her name. This institution is situ-

ated in the vicinity of Magdiel, a colony created through private initiative. The General Zionists also contributed to the expansion of the agricultural school, and new, modern buildings are being completed. There will be accommodations for over 500 children. It is being efficiently managed and will undoubtedly become one of the outstanding institutions of its kind.

A new institution has been created by the Histadruth for the summer training of teachers in agricultural and allied scientific subjects. During the other months of the year it will serve as an agricultural high school. The institution is called Midrosho—"study place." Buildings of the most modern design have been erected on a spacious site on the border of Emek Hefer and Emek Hashorom in the name of Arthur Ruppin, a great Zionist colonizer. This group of buildings was erected in the midst of battle.

While in Rananana we visited Kfar Batia, a village for children established on JNF soil by American women of the Mizrachi. The settlement makes a wonderful impression. The buildings are modern, the grounds are well kept, and have green lawns and flower beds. The kitchens and dining rooms are immaculately clean. There is space for several hundred children. The institution bears the name of Batiah Gottesfeld, one of the outstanding leaders of the Mizrachi women. During the decades which she spent in Eretz Israel she contributed a great deal to the religious branch of the Zionist movement.

During our tour of the country we visited Hapoel Hamizrahi colonies in Emek Hefer, Beth Shalom and the Negev. There are now some forty-five colonies affiliated with the orthodox wing. In peace and war their settlers have proved themselves possessors of the real pioneering spirit and capable of sacrifice. In some of these colonies large yishuvot have been built, such as those in Kfar Haroy, Yavne, Titath Zvi and Ein Hallaziv. The Poalei Agudath Yisrael too have established settlements in recent years which are doing well.

It was my privilege to be present at an assembly of the new *olim*, some of whom are already established on JNF land and some who are in the process of preparing themselves for Aliyah on the soil. This assembly took place in Kfar

Vitkin, one of the oldest colonies in Emek Hefer. The settlers served as hosts. In each home there were six or seven delegates. In the course of two days we heard complaints and demands of all kinds, but in the end a spirit of cooperation and determination to carry on despite all obstacles prevailed. Our friend, Mr. Abraham Harzfeld, participated in this assembly and was successful in bringing a note of cheer and hope to the hearts of all those present.

While in Kfar Vitkin I saw a newly-developed fishing village on the shores of the Mediterranean called Michmoret. Mr. Aryeh Rupin, son of Arthur Rupin, formerly a "Palmachnick," and a group of sixty people, took over this place and turned it into a village of deep-sea fishermen. The location is perfect for a harbor, and during the war it served as a place for the illegal entry of immigrants. At the present time it is being developed as a fishing area, and perhaps in the future it will become a harbor. For the present a few fishing boats are at the disposal of the settlers. They are trying their utmost to develop the sand dunes in the vicinity.

Ben Shemen, one of the first colonies established on JNF soil, and afterwards

Ben Gurion's Disillusionment

A VISITOR in Israel came into the home of Ben Gurion and found the Premier very disconsolate.

"What's the matter, Mr. Prime Minister," he asked.

"How would you feel," said Ben Gurion, "if you found that a man whom you always respected was a liar?"

"Yes, said the visitor, sympathetically, "that is shocking."

"Oh, don't worry about it," said Ben Gurion, "the man isn't living. He is Plato. I have just come across something in his works which is totally false."

converted into a children's village housing orphans, was transferred during the war to the vicinity of Kfar Vitkin. A British military camp was taken over for this purpose and at present a part of Ben Shemen will remain between Kfar Vitkin and Michmoret. The old site of Ben Shemen will be turned into an Agricultural Training School for young people in the more mature age groups.

In spite of great difficulties which the

Yishuv faces, we noted progress and the determination of our people to overcome all obstacles. It became clear to us that the Jewish National Fund, which played a very important role in the past, will now have an even larger part. It is the prevailing conviction in Israel that the Keren Kayemet (Jewish National Fund) is destined to stay on for a long time and will intensify its manifold activities. The leaders of the Government are cooperating with the JNF.

Celebrations now take place very often in Israel. There was a great celebration when the first train under the Israeli flag made its way from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem through the mountains of Judea. It took ten months of hard labor and a bitter fight to make this possible. Two small steam engines dragged eight old cars over the winding road. In some of the cars were the highest Government officials as well as representatives of the municipalities and of the press. Thousands of people came to greet the train at the station in Jerusalem, and many more watched its progress along the road.

A fine reception was tendered by the Jewish National Fund to Judith Epstein and other Hadassah leaders. They were presented with a map showing the land redeemed through contributions of Hadassah, and the villages built on this land. On another occasion a presentation of a Nahalah Serale, in the name of Will Rogers, was made to Mr. Archibald Silverman at Ein Harod. The Jewry of Providence, R. I., made possible the redemption of a tract of land in the vicinity of Ein Harod.

A fine gathering took place at the headquarters of the JNF for the purpose of awarding three prizes from a trust fund created in memory of Moshe Shlosh, one of the oldest pioneers in Israel. The Committee decided to grant the awards from the fund, not to the authors of books as is customary, but to the scientist for practical inventions in agriculture. Thus the awards were given to a scientist from the experimental Agricultural Station in Rehovoth for producing an improved apple tree; to a pioneer of Maalei Hachamisha for succeeding in acclimating one of the nicest varieties of roses; and to a teacher from Ben Shemen for improving certain vegetable varieties. The children of Moshe Shlosh present at the gathering promised to en-

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THE translation of Dr. Israel H. Levinthal's book, "Judaism—An Analysis and An Interpretation," into Yiddish is an innovation in Yiddish literature. Apart from Yehoash's translation of the Bible into Yiddish and some Yiddish sermons by orthodox rabbis, there is very little in the field of religion, and especially in the field of theologic thought, in Yiddish. This work was delegated to a master craftsman, Dr. Abraham Asen. Many of us have read Dr. Asen's translations of Lord Byron's "Cain," of Shakespeare's "Sonnets" and "King Lear" with much appreciation. He has been able to transfer from one language to the other the very nuances of the original tongue. This adventure in a new field is to be highly recommended.

We all know and admire Dr. Levinthal's ability to express himself lucidly even in such matters of abstract thought as Jewish religion and theology. It is for this reason that his works and his sermons have such a wide response and appreciation. In fact, his sermons have become models for young rabbis of various persuasions.

As an addition to this Yiddish translation, Dr. Levinthal included five sermons in English, which are gems of homiletic rendition.

In the Rosh Hashonah sermon, he uses two fine Talmudic legends in regard to Joseph's release from prison and his success in confounding Pharaoh's advisers. Dr. Levinthal's application of the text to the modern status of Israel, is extremely interesting. From a purely scientific etymological point of view, the change of name is not at all unusual. There are many instances of this nature in the Old Testament. As an example, we may cite the name *Joram* and *Jeboram*, king of Israel in 2 Kings 8. This does not detract from the beauty of the Talmudic legends. It recalls to my mind the stanza of the poet Keats, "Does not all beauty flee at the mere touch of cold philosophy?"

In the Yom Kippur sermon, Dr. Levinthal uses the Book of Job as a source for his message, which he applies to present-day Jewish life. I wish to make here a few pertinent remarks, not as to the subject of the sermon, but in reference

DR. LEVINTHAL'S "JUDAISM" TRANSLATED INTO YIDDISH

DR. E. N. RABINOWITZ

to certain details. One of the traditions, that Moses composed the Book of Job, is mentioned in the sermon. But, personally, I would not stress the fact that the position of the Book of Job in the *Pesibta*, the Syriac translation of the Hebrew Bible, has any specific significance. It is possible that the Aramaic translator of this book knew of this Jewish legend. Furthermore, in Jewish legal parlance, there is what is termed *Dorschim S'muchim*, that is, an interpretation founded on the fact of local junction of texts. In this case, however, there are many objections to be assumed. In the first place, we do not know when the Book of Job was translated and by whom. Secondly, the order of the books of the Bible in the various versions differ very much. The majority of the versions differ greatly in their sequence from the books of the Hebrew Bible. Most of the Christian versions follow the Septuagint. The Catholic version differs from the King James version. Even in the Jewish tradition there is no unanimity. For example, in the classic passage on the canon in *Baba Batra* 14a, Jeremiah is placed before Isaiah, which does not agree with our present arrangement. The Syriac Pentateuch started out as a genuine Jewish translation and seems even to have been used in the synagogue. The later books, translated at various times were influenced by the Septuagint and have a distinct christological flavor. Yet, I am merely expressing a personal doubt which does not detract from the beauty and force of the sermon.

The passage of the *Targum Job*, quoted in this sermon, is the only source known to us of this situation. The *Targum Job* seems to be quite ancient. There is a reference in *Tosefta XIII*, 8 and *Shabbat* 115a, to a *Targum Job* in the time of Rabban Gamaliel the Elder, first century C.E., and Rabban Gamaliel II of Jabne, his grandson. But there is no further mention of it. Rashi in his commentary on Job, mentions the fact that it was on

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur that the Satan appeared before God to make disparaging remarks about Job. It is also mentioned in the commentary of R. Abraham ibn Ezra and in the *Zobar*. Ramban mentions this *Midrasheic Targum* and calls it the *Jerusalem Targum*. Rashbam, in his commentary on *Exodus* XV, 2, claims that R. Joseph ben Hiyya, an Amora of the third century C.E., may have been the author or, at least, the editor of this *Targum*. However, a statement by a younger contemporary of R. Joseph indicates that in Babylonia they did not know this *Targum*. In *Yoma* 20a, we are told that on Yom Kippur the Satan is not permitted to bring charges. This is a direct contradiction to our *Targum*, for in this *Targum* we are told that it was on the day of remission of sins that Satan accused Job.

Dr. Levinthal's reference to Azariah dei Rossi, (in Hebrew, Azariah min Ha'Adomin) is quite enlightening. Dei Rossi was an outstanding physician and scholar, a precursor by three centuries of the so-called "Science of Judaism," *Hochmath Yisroel*, and for this he was persecuted by the bigots of his time and threatened with excommunication. His mention of Origen, that early Church Father, is important. Origen lived in Palestine in the second and third centuries C.E. and came in close contact with the *Hoshaiah*, an early Amora, and with the Jewish patriarch Judah II. This contact, undoubtedly, had much influence on his *Hixapha*, the arrangement of the six Greek translations of the Old Testament.

In his Sukkoth sermon, Dr. Levinthal's original and ingenious interpretation of *Misbellocham* as applied to the inner soul of the Jew, is unique. It is a departure from the Rabbinic interpretation of the Rabbis in *Sukkah*, whose legal decision is that the *ethrog* and the *lulab* must be your own personal possession—not borrowed or acquired by force.

(Continued on page 19)

ON HIS third drink and tenth cigarette, Mr. Sidney Spear (nee Sapiro) was very comfortable and happy. It was a bar he had walked into quite accidentally a few weeks ago, a place neither gaudy or loud, nor too crowded or dull. The bartender was a quiet, jovial, old man who knew his business. At the far end of the bar a man was sipping beer and reading a newspaper, while at a table, two young couples were drinking and talking in low intimate voices. Now and then one of the young men would get up from the table and feed the juke box, and when he forgot, Mr. Spear would quickly put in a quarter, playing the sweet, sentimental recordings. It was the second Sunday night he had spent in the bar, and Mr. Spear, who was a very lonely middle-aged man, was so pleased with the homely quality of the place he didn't even mind the long street car ride he had to take to reach it.

A young woman with a pretty face and a large bosom came in and sat one stool away from Mr. Spear. She said "Hello, Bob" to the bartender, who asked, "What you doing our Sunday night, Miss Mickens?"

"I'm getting a loaf of bread, nosey. Give me a bottle of beer." Miss Mickens' voice was warm and interesting.

"You ain't getting no bread this way," the barkeep said, grinning as he placed a bottle of beer and a glass in front of her.

Miss Mickens said, "I'm getting bread for my sister. We got one of her husband's aunts coming up and my sister wants to show off and make sandwiches for her."

The barkeep said, "Never get any bread this time of night. You just came out to get a beer."

"No, really, I'm out to get bread," the girl said, sipping her beer.

"You sure won't find no bread in a beer bottle," Bob the barkeep teased. "I don't get it."

"Then blow it out your mind," Miss Mickens said pleasantly.

The bartender laughed and turned and winked at Mr. Spear, who was smoking a cigarette slowly, enjoying the corny small talk, and watching the girl in the long mirror that ran behind the bar. Miss Mickens turned to him and said, "You understand, it's just one of those things."

"It certainly is," Mr. Spear said, not

knowing what she was talking about but knowing Miss Mickens wasn't a lush or on the make, although she was probably winding up a week-end hangover.

Miss Mickens sipped her beer, tapping her red fingernails on the bar to the rhythm of the juke box record. Mr. Spear finished his drink, then nodded leisurely to Bob for another old fashioned.

Miss Mickens asked, "May I have one of your cigarettes, please?"

Mr. Spear said certainly and held out the pack, then lit a match for her. For a moment he thought he might have Miss Mickens wrong, and she was on the make and going to be a pest. But she merely sat there, smoking quietly, tapping her nails on the bar and minding her own business as if she respected the general silence and mood of the bar.

Bob put an old fashioned before him and Mr. Spear took a sip, holding it in his mouth for a moment to get all the taste. Bob watched him for a moment, and when Mr. Spear smiled that the drink was perfect, the bartender went back to washing some glasses. One of the young men at the table called out, "Four more rum colas," and it sounded just a bit too loud.

Bob placed four large glasses on the bar, poured some brown syrup in each, then a jigger of rum, and charged water. Miss Mickens asked, "Now what kind of a rum cola is that, Bob?"

"What's the matter?" Bob asked, adding ice and a slice of lemon to the drinks, stirring each one furiously. He put the drinks on the front of the bar, and one of the young men came over and carried them back to the table.

"What's the matter?" Miss Mickens repeated. "Where's the coke?"

"That's what I'd like to know," Bob said. "We got to use syrup. Add a little charged water and it's the same as coke." He turned to Mr. Spear. "After all, that's about how they make cokes, ain't it?"

Mr. Spear nodded.

Miss Mickens said, "Come here, Bob, honey."

The barkeep came over and she took

Mr. Spear Found He Was Still Mr. Sapiro

SMALL TALK IN A BAR

By LEN ZINBERG

one of his big fat hands and held it between her thin hands, then she bent over the bar a little and said solemnly, "Bob, when I order a rum cola, you make mine with real coke, hear?"

"You don't want a rum cola now, not on that beer."

"Of course I don't," Miss Mickens said, squeezing his hand fondly and letting it go. "But when I do, you make it with real coke."

"Will if I can, Miss Mickens. Know what they allow us? A lousy three cases of coke a month. Why that don't last more than two days. That's all we get."

"That isn't much, nothing at all," Mr. Spear said because he knew the bartender expected him to say something.

"You bet it ain't nothing," Bob went on. "And these candy stores and delicatessens, they get more than we do, and us bars sure pay a lot more taxes than they do."

"When I want a rum coke," Miss Mickens said firmly, "I'll stop at the candy store and bring my own coke."

Mr. Spear asked, "How come it works out that way? Is it a law?"

"I don't know, that's how they ration it, just like they did after the war. It's the Jews," Bob said in his mild voice. "The Jews own all them delicatessens and candy stores, and you can bet they don't stand short on no coke."

"Look, every time I come in here, I'll stop at the candy store and buy a bottle of coke for you. Considering how often I'm here, I'll be a big help," Miss Mickens was saying.

But Mr. Spear heard her as if from a great distance. He was still watching her in the mirror behind the bar, and he was still smiling at Bob. Mr. Spear finished his drink, drinking slowly and calmly as before, then paid his bill, tipped Bob a half a dollar, said good-night, and walked out.

As he waited for the street car he knew the bar was now merely one more of the great many places where he didn't feel at home. Even in the smallest ways, they gave you no rest or peace.

NEWS OF THE MONTH

REPRESENTATIVES of the opposition parties ripped into Premier Ben Gurion's statement of policy to the Knesset. His two-part analysis of Israel's internal and foreign policies, both past and future, was the target of Mapam, Herut and General Zionist attacks.

Opening the Knesset debate, Mapam leader Israel Bar Yehuda asserted that the Premier had failed to submit an over-all economic plan for the country, but had substituted instead an announcement of a project to plant millions of trees which, he said, "hardly qualified as an economic plan and certainly would not solve the country's difficult problems." Mr. Bar Yehuda also attacked the government for its "inclination" to accept a suggestion by the Palestine Potash Company that it sell its concession for Dead Sea mineral exploitation—which has fifty-five years to run—to the Dupont Corporation of America. He charged that such an action "would be detrimental to the country's interests and might lead to a severe economic crisis."

Herut leader Menachem Beigin expressed fear that the coalition government's failure to draft a constitution might result in that government remaining in office beyond the four-year term stipulated by the Knesset. He announced that his party would present a motion in the Knesset demanding that a constitution be adopted before the end of 1949. He attacked the government's devaluation of the Israel pound (from \$3.00 to \$2.80) and also lashed out at the austerity policy, which he charged "famines" the population and will produce a generation of invalids.

Dr. Fritz Bernstein, General Zionist leader, declared that the "single fact" which he had learned from the Premier's statement of policy was that the government does not plan to modify its present economic policy. He criticized that policy because it was an attempt, he said, to achieve "socialism in our time." He expressed concern over the "growing deterioration of the economic situation" and

took the coalition government to task for failing to absorb 100,000 immigrants who are still in transient camps.

Pinchas Lubianiker, top ranking Mapai deputy, charged that Mr. Beigin and other opposition spokesmen, by their "libelous propaganda," were causing capital to flee the country. He asserted that the government's present economic policy was a system in which private capital and "collective labor initiative" were dovetailed.

★

In an unusual move, the U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine released a statement defending its plan to establish a U.N. control organ for Jerusalem and seeking to allay fears, frequently expressed by Israel, that the plan would separate the city from the political life and authority of the "adjoining states."

The statement admittedly resulted from the pressure of growing dissatisfaction with the Commission's blueprint of Jerusalem's future.

The Commission's proposals, the statement says, have "given rise to a considerable number of critical comments and observations apparently based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the spirit and letter of the plan. The Commission, therefore, believes it desirable at this time to point out some of these misconceptions" and to outline the character of the proposals made.

Taking special pains to point out that the plan does not impose any overall political regime or denies the right of self-government, the statement declares that the purpose of the plan is "to bridge the gap between what in fact will be two separate jurisdictions in an otherwise geographically unified area."

But the plan, says the Commission statement, "leaves to the governments of the adjoining states virtually all normal powers of government within the Arab and Jewish parts of Jerusalem." According to the plan, it is stated, the inhabitants of the area retain their present nationality and continue to enjoy all the

rights and duties entailed in such nationality—their right to vote and hold public office and their duty to conform to national laws and to submit to the jurisdiction of national courts.

The proposals for the establishment of a general council in the plan "do not provide for a legislative body or for a U.N. substitute for the municipal government of the area," the statement asserts, but contemplate "only the establishment of an organ of coordination for matters of common interest to the two parts of the city which would in practice have only advisory and consultative functions with the Arab and Jewish authorities."

The proposed International Tribunal would have a similar status, and it is emphasized that these organs are the only machinery for international control suggested in the Commission's plans.

The statement also declares that replies to a Commission questionnaire by Israel and Arab delegations during the deliberations at Lausanne last summer were "largely the basis for the plan as finally submitted."

★

The planning division of Premier David Ben Gurion's office has just completed a blueprint of five national plans. The projects are based on the assumption that the population of the country will reach two-and-a-half million inhabitants in the near future.

The first plan deals with the distribution of population, whereby 20 to 25 per cent of the wage-earners would work in agriculture. The second outlines a national communications network to improve economic transportation. The third provides for the concentration of heavy industries near the ports and the lighter industries near the smaller towns.

The fourth involves exclusive areas reserved for the tourist trade. It calls for the allocation of specific regions for hotels, boarding-houses and entertaining arrangements. The fifth is devoted to the separation of agricultural areas according to categories of cultivation.

★

A sub-committee of economic and financial experts of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission to the Middle East conferred in Tel Aviv with representatives of the Israel Government and with Israel trade and financial leaders.

In sessions which lasted three hours, the U.N. experts asked for and received many details concerning the country's economic, financial, and currency problems. The U.N. financial experts met with a number of directors of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, headed by S. S. Hoofen, manager of the Bank and Israel's economic czar. The U.N. representatives will hold several more meetings with Israel experts and will then tour the country.

A resurgence of anti-Semitic propaganda in the German press of the Western zone has prompted leaders of the Jewish Central Committee of the British zone to visit London for what they described as urgent consultations with leading Jewish organizations here. The two-man delegation is composed of Joseph Rosensaft and Norgert Wollheim.

They revealed that there had been a recent wave of desecrations in Jewish cemeteries, necessitating greater efforts at placing memorials to Nazi victims under international protection. The German authorities, they said, are either unable or unwilling to bring the perpetrators to justice. They declared that the latest of a series of outrages was the erasure of one zero in the figures engraved on memorial headstones indicating the number of victims buried in each mass grave at Belsen, former site of a Nazi extermination camps.

★

The Mayor of Offenbach, Germany, Johannes Rebholz, and his deputy, Dr. Karl Kasperkowitz, have resigned because of "ill health," it was announced here. Both were involved in the city's refusal to appoint Dr. Herbert Lewin, a Jew, as chief physician of the Offenbach Women's Hospital. Following an investigation by German provincial authorities and the American occupation authorities, Dr. Lewin was appointed to the post.

Ferdinand Goehler, 59, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a German court at Stuttgart for the murder of five Jews in the Bornhagen ghetto. Goehler was sent by the Nazis to Turkev, Poland, as High Commissioner in 1940.

★

Seven followers of fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley were found guilty in London of disorderly conduct in singing Nazi songs at a recent demonstration in Lon-

don's famous Piccadilly Circus and shouting such anti-Semitic slogans as: "Down with the Yids."

Sir Laurence Dunne, the presiding magistrate, fined two of the accused five and two pounds, respectively, and suspended sentence on the remaining five. He declared, however, that he did not consider the incident as particularly grave, stressing that British citizens were at liberty to give expression to their political credo provided demonstrators did not exceed the limits of the law.

Austrian Socialist Party members of the Jewish community in Vienna protested to Dr. Oskar Helmer, Interior Minister, against recent anti-Semitic acts.

The Cabinet member promptly ordered an inquiry into the reported incidents and assured members of the protesting delegation that his ministry would not permit any provocative acts against Austrian Jews. At the same time, he urged his callers not to attribute excessive significance to isolated incidents.

Jewish communities in Burma are rapidly disappearing, according to an article in the current issue of the London *Jewish Chronicle*. Most of the Jews in that country have left for overseas or are gathered in Rangoon, awaiting transportation to Israel.

★

The national council of the Joint Defense Appeal, fund-raising arm of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League, decided at the closing session of its fourth annual meeting in Detroit, to seek \$5,561,215 in 1950 to conduct the A.J.C.'s and A.D.L.'s nationwide operations to combat bigotry. Charles W. Morris, of Louisville, was re-elected chairman of the J.D.A. national council.

Earlier, George N. Craig, national commander of the American Legion, warned the 400 delegates attending the parley that subversive groups in the U. S. are attempting to destroy national unity "through large-scale cunning campaigns to aggravate racial, religious and ethnic bigotry and tensions." He asserted that it was the Legion's desire to cooperate closely with the A.J.C. and A.D.L.

★

President Truman demanded legislation "to reduce discrimination based on prejudice" in an address before the National

Conference of Christians and Jews. The Conference met in Washington to map plans for Brotherhood Week, to be held in February, 1950.

★

The conclusion of an agreement among the Zionist Organization of America, the Jewish Agency and the World Confederation of General Zionists for the allocation of \$1,250,000 to the Z.O.A. for constructive projects in Israel was announced by Daniel Frisch, president of the Z.O.A.

★

Rabbi Irving Miller was elected president of the American Jewish Congress at the concluding session of the biennial convention of the A.J.C. in New York. Rabbi Miller is a vice-president of the

Polish Government To Take Over Jewish Institutions

A Yiddish broadcast from Warsaw heard in London officially confirmed that Polish Government agencies will take over all Jewish institutions in the country by the end of this year. The announcer stated that the Jewish Central Committee of Poland has called a plenary session for next week-end to discuss the new situation.

Meanwhile, Jewish Communist organs in Poland have begun a campaign in support of the new arrangement. They greet the move as a blow to "Zionist nationalism" and assert that the Jewish institutions will gain from the arrangement because their income will be assured.

Zionist Organization of America, a member of the actions committee of the World Zionist Organization and of the executive committee of the World Jewish Congress.

★

The American Jewish community must absorb 60,000 DP's before June 30, 1950, the cut-off date of the present DP immigration act.

★

Maurice Levin announced that he has resigned the chairmanship of the board of directors of Hearn Department Stores, Inc., to devote his time to his new post as chairman of the National Committee on Endowment Development of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

NEWS OF THE CENTER

Rabbi Saltzman to Preach Thanksgiving Sermon This Friday Night

This Friday, November 25th, at our Late Friday Night Lecture Services, which begin at 8:30 o'clock, Rabbi Manuel Saltzman will speak on the subject "Praise in Distress — A Thanksgiving Sermon." Thanksgiving on occasions of joy and happiness is spontaneous and natural. Is it, however, possible to sing the praises of the Lord in times of sorrow and misfortune? In his treatment of the subject, Rabbi Saltzman will discuss the role of Thanksgiving for those in distress in their search for peace of mind. We hope that many of our members and their friends will attend.

Cantor William Sauler will lead in the congregational singing and render a vocal selection.

Junior Club Activities

The first meeting of the Junior Clubs for the current year took place on Saturday night, October 22nd. The main feature of the meeting was a rally at which a movie was shown. The meetings which followed in the course of the month of November were devoted to election of officers and discussions of current Jewish problems. On November 26th, another rally will be held at which an Israeli film will be shown.

The following clubs are functioning and meet on Saturday nights: Shomrim—Boys Club; Tzofim—Boys Club; Maccahees—Boys Clubs; Vivalets—Girls Club; Candlelites—Girls Club. This year another club was formed—it is comprised of boys and girls in the first and second year of high school. All children of Center members and students in our schools are invited to join.

Center Choral Group

The Choral Group of the Center is under the direction of our Music Director, Mr. Sholom Secunda. The first 45 minutes of each meeting are devoted to the teaching of sight-singing. Members of the Center are cordially invited to join this group.

Daniel Frisch, President of Z. O. A To Be Guest Speaker Friday, Dec. 2

Rabbi Levinthal is happy to announce that we shall be privileged to have as our guest speaker at the Late Friday Night Services on December 2nd, Mr. Daniel Frisch, the newly elected President of the Zionist Organization of America. This is the first appearance of



Daniel Frisch

Mr. Frisch in our Synagogue and we are certain that all of our members interested in the future of Zionism and of the State of Israel will be glad to avail themselves of the privilege to greet and to listen to our guest of honor. Mr. Frisch has recently returned from a long visit in Israel and he will have much to tell us of the problems facing the new State and also the Zionist Organization.

Inta-League Boys and Girls Clubs

The first meeting of the Inta-League Boys and Girls Clubs held on Saturday evening, October 22nd, opened with a record attendance. The program for this meeting consisted of an old feature movie night with short subjects and comedies of yesteryear. The following week the clubs commemorated the signing of the Balfour Declaration with the performance of a play relating the efforts of Theodor Herzl to obtain Palestine for a Jewish State. On November 5th we enjoyed an evening of parlor games and on

November 12th we had scheduled a Twenty Questions Quiz. For the week of November 19th a "Book Review" program was given in observance of Jewish Book Month with prizes awarded for the best review. For the Thanksgiving weekend an evening of movies will again be featured showing films depicting the role of Jews in the growth and development of the United States with the Hyam Salomon color film "Sons of Liberty" as our chief attraction.

Young Married Group

Our Young Married Group is continuing with great strides with very fine and interesting programs to their credit. The opening meeting on October 12th featured Rabbi Saltzman as the speaker. The second meeting on November 9th continued its cultural program with a presentation of an "Eternal Light" script directed by Irvin Rubin. The next meeting on Wednesday, December 14th, will be a social highlight and is being planned as a social and party evening. The January meeting will have a special feature of Eddie Albert's film "Of Human Birth" which we are certain will be most interesting to all. Every effort is being made by the officers and committees in this group to plan interesting and social meetings for your pleasure. All young married members of the Center are cordially invited to join our group.

Basketball

The Center Varsity Basketball Team sponsored by the Physical Training Committee will open its 1949-50 season on Sunday evening, December 4th. The aspirants for the team have been working hard every Thursday for the past two months and the squad now seems to be shaping up. Again, as in the past, we will compete in the Jewish Welfare League tournament and the winning team this year is to represent New York in a national tournament to be held in St. Louis.

Under the direction of our Physical Training Director, Sam Schoenfeld, our squad will continue to work hard and the final selection as to the make-up of our team will be made very shortly. It is expected that many new faces will be seen in the line-up of our team.

As in the past, dancing will follow at the conclusion of each of our home games.

Opener—Sunday, December 4th—B. J. C. vs. Bensonhurst "Y".

Next Home Game—Sunday, December 11th—B. J. C. vs. Union Temple.

Plan to support your team.

Junior League News

The month of November was a most interesting one in the life of the Junior League. It opened with a stimulating panel discussion on "What Are the Issues Behind the Election?" Bob Goldberg presented the Republican point of view; Marty Heiman spoke for the Democratic side; and Joseph H. Aaron was the confused citizen who asked questions of both speakers. The discussion which followed foreshadowed the result of the election on November 8th. We had a party for our college agers of the Center on November 10th. We wanted those who do not know our group to become acquainted with it and our purpose was realized most enjoyably. Our new officers: Allen Levy, President; Irene Spatt and June Goldstein, Vice-Presidents; Dianne Stadlin, Treasurer; Eugene Epstein, Corresponding Secretary; were installed that evening. On November 17th we paid our respects to the literary world by having Joel Suga and Murray Rosenzweig review Miller's book "The Sure Thing." A very stimulating discussion of loyalty procedures of the Federal Government followed. Thanksgiving night, November 24th, we had our traditional open house for the college agers who are out of town at school.

We hope that December is as fruitful as the previous month had been. Al Leifer's "Game Nights" have always been delightful and he is planning one for December 1st. On December 8th we are having a speaker and film from the Department of Health who will discuss the fight against polio. A musical by some of our talented members will be arranged by Irene Spatt and her committee for December 15th. We will honor Chanukah on December 22nd by a many-sided presentation of its influences, Jewish history, tradition, legend, art and music. We know that our Jewish Affairs Committee will make it one of the highlights of the year. December 29th will mark the closing of the calendar year with a mid-winter social.

IN THE HEBREW SCHOOL

THE Jewish-Education Committee has introduced the system of awards for all United Synagogue schools. In addition to achievement awards previously announced, special awards were given for those who had maintained excellent attendance records throughout the previous year.

The following students have received such awards:

Rosalie Applebaum	Barbara Held
Joseph Aronow	Julius Helfman
Charlotte Bank	Burton Honig
Marica Bank	Ronald Goldstein
Renee Bass	Edward Goldstein
Norman Berkowitz	Stuart Hankin
Edward Bressman	Stephen Horowitz
Gail Bresnick	Charles Kaufman
Peter Brodie	Edward Klein
Bernard Brooks	Esther Klepper
Martin Brownstein	Judith Klepper
Joel Carp	James Kornstein
Estelle Chapman	Lloyd Krimko
Seymour Siegel	Arthur Walder
Richard Feinman	Frederick Weinstein
Alan Pinsky	Ethel Persky
Samuel Cohen	Arthur Petok
Jack Daniels	Ellen Palley
Leonard Davis	Lloyd Landow
Robert Dorr	Harvey Moskowitz
Brent Ehrenpreis	Myra Perlstein
Alan Entin	Sidney Tanenzapf
Bernice Eiselman	Arnold Ross
Mary A. Gittelman	David Resnick
Robert Gnaizda	Alan Schaeffer
Ira Goldberg	Louis Schneiderman
Robert Goldberg	Daniel Schwartz
Etta Goldman	Paula Spinrad
Gerald Goldstein	Burton Weitzman
Joel Sucov	Stuart Hochman
Lester Waldman	

* * *

G. O.

The G. O. of the Hebrew School recently held elections for the new school year. The following students were elected:

President—Alan Gnaizda.

Vice-President—Gabriel Stolzenberg.

Treasurer—Herbert Jacobson.

Secretary—Alan Schaefer.

P. T. A.

The P.T.A. held an impressive meeting on Wednesday, November 16, 1949. The following officers for the coming year were installed by Rabbi Israel H. Levinthal:

President—Sarah Kushner.

Vice-Presidents—Rose Davis, Virginia Granovsky, Ganya Spinrad.

Cor. Secy.—Rae Bressman.

Fin. Secy.—Fanny Buchman.

Rec. Secy.—Rose Klepper.

A special symposium in conjunction with Jewish Book Month was held on the subject "Jewish Books." Dr. Herbert Feder, executive director of the Eastern Parkway Jewish Community Council, spoke on the subject "Jewish Books for the Jewish Parent."

Mrs. Dorothy Alofsin, well known author of Anglo Jewish juveniles, spoke on "Jewish Books for the Jewish Child."

Rabbi Lewittes reported on the progress of our schools. Community singing was led by Mr. Sholom Secunda. Mrs. Julius Kushner, president of the P.T.A., presided.

* * *

Post Bar Mitzvah Breakfasts

The first of the Post Bar Mitzvah breakfasts was held on Sunday, November 13, 1949. Students in the Post Bar Mitzvah class under the direction of Mr. George Epstein conducted the services. Robert Kritz of the Senior Group served as the Chazan. Following the services, there was a community breakfast arranged by a committee of the P.T.A. A discussion followed on the subject "The American Heritage and Biblical Ideals." This discussion was led by Mr. Harry A. Harrison, instructor of social studies at the Thomas Jefferson High School.

* * *

A symposium on Jewish education was held at the Crown Heights chapter of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council, on Tuesday, October 25, 1949. Representatives of Orthodox, Conservative and Reform religious schools in this section spoke. Our school was represented by Rabbi M. H. Lewittes who stressed the fact that all educational institutions are confronted by similar problems such as the raising of our school standards. He emphasized that thus far the principle of the primacy of Jewish education had not yet been sufficiently recognized outside the fact that lip service has been given to this cause. Mrs. J. Kushner, who represented the UPTA, spoke of the importance of cooperation between home and school.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERSHIP

ON NOVEMBER 1st, Young Folks League, well aware of its duties and obligations in this era of the rebirth of the Jewish State in Eretz Yisroel, went all out to kindle in the hearts of our young men and women a kinship with our brethren in Israel. What better way, we thought, to demonstrate this feeling of oneness, than to recruit an impressive number of our members into the ranks of the Zionist Organization of America, District 14, which meets at our own Brooklyn Jewish Center?

We had as our guest speaker for this occasion Capt. Tamar Hamburger, native Israeliite, who was most eloquent in the recital of her rich experiences as a leader in the Haganah both in Europe and Israel, and in her account of life in Israel today.

But when the evening was over the number who had come forward to join the ranks of Z.O.A. was most disappointing. We are not dismayed. We know that when our membership realizes the compelling reasons for increased Zionist enrollment in this country, they will join this great and vital organization.

Increased Zionist affiliation strengthens the hand of the Israeli representative in the United Nations, gives moral and financial support to our brothers in Israel, creates the instrument through which our fellow-Americans are made aware of the contribution Israel is making in elevating the standards of living of the people in the Near East, thereby creating stability and peace in that part of the world. There are many more cogent arguments for affiliating oneself in a positive manner with organized Zionism. Suffice it to say that one cannot be considered a good Jew unless he or she is linked morally and spiritually with our co-religionists in the land of our forefathers.

A committee of our members will circulate among you at our weekly meetings to answer any questions you may have in regard to Z.O.A., and to accept, we hope, your membership applications. Please respond wholeheartedly to this call for membership. In the name of Torah and Eretz Yisroel you shall be richly rewarded.

—MILTON REINER,
President.

Events to Come

- Dec. 6 — Lecture — "Do You Know Where You're Going?" Name of speaker to be announced.
- Dec. 13 — Talent Committee presentation of Norman Corwin's play, "We Hold These Truths To Be Self-Evident," in commemoration of Pearl Harbor Day.
- Dec. 20 — Gala Chanukah Party, with Hebrew music and entertainment.
- Dec. 27 — Program of old-time movies.

Sabbath Services

- Friday evening services at 4:15.
- Kindling of candles at 4:12.
- Sabbath services, "Toledot"—Genesis 25:19-28:9; Prophets—Malachi 1:1-2:7, will commence at 8:30 a.m.

Mincha services at 4:15 p.m.

- Rabbi Levinthal will preach on the weekly portion of the Torah.

Mr. Gerson Abelson will deliver the lecture in Yiddish this Saturday afternoon at 3:45 p.m.

Daily Services

- Morning services at 8:00 o'clock.
- Mincha services at 4:15 p.m.

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THE CENTER*

Center Campaign For Federation

THE Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York is now engaged in one of the largest building and expansion programs on behalf of medical and welfare institutions ever undertaken by a local philanthropy. It is campaigning for \$50,500,000 — \$34,000,000 to complete its \$54,000,000 building fund and \$16,500,000 for current maintenance of its existing institutions. \$9,262,000 has been recommended for institutions in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn's Jewish population has grown in the past three decades from about 600,000 Jews to almost a million. New health, social service and community facilities are needed to keep pace with this growth, and Federation's Building Fund has this as its goal.

The members of the Brooklyn Jewish Center will have their opportunity to participate in the Federation drive at a dinner being planned for Thursday, December 1. David Spiegel, chairman of the Brooklyn Jewish Center's effort for Federation, asks members to give the dinner their full support.

DR. LEVINTHAL'S "JUDAISM"

(Continued from page 13)

In the Talmud Shabbat 87a, we are given three instances where Moses acted on his own accord and was praised by the Almighty for good judgment. There are a number of parallel passages describing these occurrences. The one in the *Midrash Haggadol Leviticus* p. 2 and 3, is actually a brief apocalypse of the call of Moses to the Tent of the Tabernacle. The Lord thanked Moses with the simple words: "Yisbar Kobachō," to be paraphrased in English, "Thanks, rightly done!" To you, Dr. Levinthal and Dr. Asen, "Yishar Kobachem" — Thanks, rightly done!

BASKETBALL GAMES AT THE CENTER

Season's First Game

Sunday Evening, December 4th
B. J. C. vs. BENSONHURST Y
Second Game

Sunday Evening, December 11th
B. J. C. vs. UNION TEMPLE

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The following have applied for membership in the Brooklyn Jewish Center:

- ABRAMS, MISS ALICE
Res. 712 Crown St.
Proposed by Nat Hoffspiegel
- ABRAMSON, HENRY
Res. 275 Riverdale Ave.
Bus. Int. Dec., 1697 St. Johns Pl.
- ARNSTEIN, SAMUEL
Res. 2522 Bedford Ave.
Bus. Automotives, 1169 Bedford Ave.
Single
Proposed by Abe Mann,
Harold Blackman
- ANXILROD, MISS HELEN
Res. 1409 St. Johns Pl.
Proposed by Dr. Morris Rood
- BACHNIR, MISS REGINA
Res. 697 Van Sicklen Ave.
Proposed by Samuel Arumi
- BAUMWALD, MURRAY M.
Res. 115 Lincoln Rd.
Bus. Musician
Proposed by Gerald and Harold Jacobs
- BERGER, MISS BERENICE
Res. 437 Midwood St.
Proposed by Dr. Isidore M. Goodman,
Dr. Benjamin Zohn
- BERGER, MISS SYBIL
Res. 365 E. 46th St.
Proposed by Joyce R. Schlosberg,
Nat Hoffspiegel
- BERKOWITZ, STANLEY
Res. 696 Eastern Pkwy.
Bus. Med. Student, L. I. College
Single
Proposed by Herman Ziegler
- BLOND, NATHAN
Res. 75 Bush St.
Bus. Jewelry, 38 W. 48th St.
Single
- BROOKS, MISS ELEANOR
Res. 537 Herzl St.
Proposed by Samuel Arum
- BUCHIN, MISS HARRIET
Res. 285 E. 91st St.
Proposed by Ellie Buchin
- CANDELL, BENJAMIN L.
Res. 751 Troy Ave.
Bus. Veterans Administration
Married
Proposed by David B. Rosen
- COHEN, MISS MILDRED
Res. 578 Elton St.
Proposed by I. Joseph Geduld,
Nathan Lewis
- COHEN, MISS NESBETH
Res. 1159 Eastern Pkwy.
Proposed by Herbert Altneu,
Phyllis Nussenblatt
- COVITZ, MISS SHIRLEY
Res. 2041 Pacific St.
Proposed by Marilyn Chalif,
Ida Goldberg
- DAVISON, MYRON
Res. 618 Livonia Ave.
Proposed by Harry Mandler,
David Rosenberg
- DOLGIN, JACK
Res. 196 E. 95th St.
Bus. Mfg., 141 W. 33rd St.
Single
Proposed by Nat Hoffspiegel
- DUMOCH, MARTIN
Res. 414 Columbia St.
Bus. Naval Shipyard
Single
- FINCK, JACOB
Res. 203 E. 39th St.
Bus. Chemicals, 548 Meserole St.
Married
Proposed by Irvin I. Rubin,
David Gold
- FREEMAN, NATHAN B.
Res. 847 Stone Ave.
Bus. Cafe, 1330 Fulton St.
Single
Proposed by Hy Gold
- FUDLER, MISS MIRIAM
Res. 1578 Sterling Pl.
Proposed by Mildred Berchuck,
Gladys Scherr
- GELLMAN, MISS MIRIAM
Res. 311 Powell St.
- GETZOFF, MELVIN M.
Res. 1324 Carroll St.
Proposed by Israel Kaplan,
Frank F. Rose
- GOLDBERG, MISS JOAN
Res. 621 Lefferts Ave.
Proposed by Louis Kotinsky
- HELLER, MISS HARRIET
Res. 446 Kingston Ave.
Proposed by Joseph H. Aaron,
Irvin I. Rubin
- HOCHHEISER, NATHAN
Res. 15 Bristol St.
Bus. Govt. 58th St. and 1st Ave.
Single
- JASPHY, MISS MIRIAM
Res. 139 E. 53rd St.
Proposed by Dr. Sol Gross,
Shirley Jasphy
- KAPLAN, MISS BERNICE
Res. 25 Lefferts Ave.
- KERNES, MISS ESTHER K.
Res. 606 St. Marks Ave.
Proposed by Meyer Pearlman
- KLINKOWITZ, WILLIAM
Res. 63 Fenimore St.
Bus. Veterans Administration
Single
Proposed by David B. Rosen
- KOHN, RALPH
Res. 2950 W. 27th St.
Bus. Veterans Administration
Single
Proposed by David B. Rosen
- KONIGSBERG, PAUL
Res. 8201 Britton Ave.
Bus. Milk, 1624 Centre St.
Married
Proposed by Frank F. Rose,
Irv. Abramson
- KRAVITZ, LEONARD
Res. 765 Eastern Pkwy.
Bus. Petroleum, 135 E. 42nd St.
Single
Proposed by Toby Drogin,
Abe Mann
- LAMBERT, MURRAY
Res. 1131 President St.
Bus. Laundry
Married
Proposed by Herman Tatkon,
Murry Husid
- LISTER, IRVING A.
Res. 320 Rockaway Pkwy.
Bus. Advertising, 959-8th Ave.
Single
- LURIE, HARVEY
Res. 435 Rockaway Pkwy.
Single
Proposed by Israel Kaplan,
Maurice Bernhardt
- MAGILAFF, ARNOLD
Res. 10 Maple St.
Bus. Jobber, 1133 Bway.
Single
Proposed by Mitchell Benjamin,
Oscar A. Berliner
- MERICAN, MISS RUTH
Res. 12 Crown St.
Proposed by Mrs. Elias Bernstein
- MILKEAN, JACK
Res. 680 Hawthorne St.
Bus. Drugs, 2002 Cropsey Ave.
Married
Proposed by Center Academy

- NEUGEBOREN, MISS SHIRLEY
Res. 818 Crown St.
Proposed by I. Joseph Geduld,
Nathan Lewis
- ORINGER, MISS ESTELLE
Res. 1616 President St.
Proposed by Harriet Lorence,
Chas. Schwartzman
- PEARLMAN, MISS SHIRLEY
Res. 114 E. 53rd St.
Proposed by Meyer Pearlman
- POTTS, MISS EDNA S.
Res. 51 E. 17th St.
Proposed by Joyce F. Schlosberg,
Nat Hoffspiegel
- PUGATCH, SAMUEL
Res 1740 Carroll St.
Bus. Dresses, 49 W. 27th St.
Married
Proposed by Louis and Hyman
Feinberg
- ROSENBLUM, MISS ROSE
Res. 250 Amboy St.
Proposed by Gerald and Harold
Jacobs
- ROSENFELD, MEYER J.
Res. 1553—50th St.
Bus. Attorney, 270 Bway.
Single
Proposed by Lawrence Miller,
Bernard Feinstein
- ROSENHOUSE, MISS DORIS
Res. 1635 Carroll St.
Proposed by Phyllis M. Miller,
Anita Dubin
- Ross, Miss HORTENSE
Res. 1710 President St.
Proposed by Irving B. Loonin
- ROTHMAN, HERMAN
Res. 883 Eastern Pkwy.
Bus. Toys
Married
Proposed by Daniel Rothman
- RUVIN, Miss RITA A.
Res. 925 St. Marks Ave.
Proposed by Gerald and Harold
Jacobs
- SCHEIN, BERNARD
Res. 25 Plaza St.
Bus. Importing, 15 Maiden Lane
Single
Proposed by Louis Schein
- SCHUMAN, SIDNEY
Res. 600 Empire Blvd.
Bus. Architect, 369 Lexington Ave.
Married
- SCHWARTZ, MISS RUTH
Res. 132 E. 52nd St.
- SHAKUN, AARON
Res. 2255 Strauss St.
- Bus. Printing, 311 W. 66th St.
Single
Proposed by Joseph Shakun,
George Dressner
- SIEGEL, MISS VIVIAN
Res. 1702 Union St.
Proposed by Nat Gurwitch,
Martin Bruckner
- SILVERMAN, MISS BETTY
Res. 1608 Union St.
- SNYDER, HOWARD N.
Res. 456 Schenectady Ave.
Bus. Foundations, 135 Madison Ave.
Single
Proposed by Dr. Chas. Windwer,
Saul Shlakman
- SPECTOR, LOUIS
Res. 142 Alabama Ave.
Bus. Naval Shipyard
Single
Proposed by Irving R. Chandler,
Leonard Katz
- STAHL, MISS HENNY
Res. 1169 E. New York Ave.
Proposed by David Gold,
Milton Reiner
- STEINBROD, MISS VIVIAN
Res. 160 Tompkins Ave.
Proposed by Jean Sussman
- STRIER, BERNARD
Res. 446 Kingston Ave.
Bus. Dept. of Labor
Single
Proposed by Milton Reiner,
Arnold Berkeley
- TENEN, MISS DORIS
Res. 144 Dahill Rd.
Proposed by Dr. Milton F. Gitlin,
Dr. David Kershner
- THALLER, JACOB
Res. 415 Lefferts Ave.
Bus. Veterans Administration
Married
Proposed by David B. Rosen
- THIEL, MISS ROSALYN
Res. 4817 Tilden Ave.
Proposed by Ellie Buchin
- TROZENFELD, MISS RUTH
Res. 455 W. 34th St.
Proposed by Edith Hand,
Shirley Pomerantz
- WARNER, SAMUEL J.
Res. 503 Eastern Pkwy.
Bus. Veterans Administration
Single
- WERTHEIM, MAX
Res. 2036 Union St.
Bus. Accountant, 15 Park Row
Single
Proposed by Leroy Lowenfeld,
Norman Ruchman
- WEISNER, MISS JANICE
Res. 1145 President St.
Proposed by Irving Rappaport
The following has applied for rein-
statement:
LEVINE, NATHAN L.
Res. 960 Sterling Pl.
Bus. Attorney
Married
Proposed by Judge Emanuel Greenberg
- Additional Applications:
- COHEN, HERMAN
Res. 32 Glenmore Ave.
Bus. Pen Repair, 17 Eldridge St.
Married
- CRYSTAL, MISS CAROL
Res. 30 Clara St.
Proposed by Gerald Jacobs,
Nat Gurvitch
- FEIT, ABRAHAM
Res. 641 Snediker Ave.
Bus. Lawyer, Same.
Married
- FINKELSTEIN, Miss ESTELLE
Res. 1641 Ocean Avenue
Proposed by Evelyn Fishkoff,
Lily Elliott
- FREEMAN, NATHAN BRUCE
Res. 847 Stone Ave.
Bus. Restaurant, 1330 Fulton St.
Single
Proposed by Hy Gold
- GARFINKLE, IRVING
Res. 53 New Lots Ave.
Bus. Sales, 93 New Lots Ave.
Married
Proposed by Irving Goldstein,
William Funk
- PORES, MISS SANDRA
Res. 650 Crown St.
Proposed by Rose Altman,
Harold Sobelman
- PRICE, HYMAN
Res. 32 Glenmore Ave.
Bus. Pen Repair, 17 Eldridge St.
Married
- ROTHSTEIN, WILLIAM
Res. 1616 President St.
Bus. Dental, 142 Joralemon St.
Married
Proposed by Abe Mann,
Joel B. Rothstein
- RUBIN, Miss GLORIA
Res. 320 Ocean Parkway
Proposed by Morton Weinberger,
Nat Gurvitch
- ZUCKERMAN, Miss EDITH
Res. 2148—69th St.
Proposed by Beverly Pintel,
Gerald Jacobs
SAMUEL H. GOLDBERG, Chairman.

PAGING SISTERHOOD!

"Reading maketh a full man. It is to the mind what exercise is to the body—it strengthens, preserves and invigorates. Good books serve to keep alive and cherish the value and the essence therein. The annual nation-wide observance of Jewish Book Month, to be celebrated till December 11, emphasizes the primary place the book has classically occupied in Jewish life. Resolve now to establish a Jewish Book Shelf in your home, and give the Jewish book the place of honor it deserves. In a moving appraisal of the significance of this cultural event, Rabbi Mortimer J. Cohen, of the Jewish Book Council, notes that "for us, as they have been for our forefathers, Jewish books can be a source of comfort in sorrow, hope in times of distress, and in hours of despair they can give us courage and faith and the will to live as Jews."

—SARAH KLINGHOFFER.

General Meeting

Our annual pre-election meeting drew a great number of Sisterhood women, eager to learn how best to apply their right to vote. A brief social hour and attractive refreshments preceded a most active business session. An appropriate prayer, marking the celebrations of the fall holidays, read with reverence by Jennie Levine, reminded our members of the delightful afternoon spent at the Seminary on October 10th, with tea in the beautiful Succah decorated by the students. Our President, Sarah Klinghoffer, recommended the purchase of *The Outlook*, Women's League periodical, as well as all other League publications and holiday records. She urged members to secure their reservations for the annual Women's League Chanukah Luncheon, on Monday, December 19th. Announcements included the Tenth Annual Conference of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council, on December 4th, at the Brooklyn High School for Homemaking, which our delegates will attend. Our women were advised to see a film called "Prejudice," opposing anti-Semitism, sponsored by the Protestant church. Sisterhood will observe Jewish Book Month,

as well as "Welcome to New Members" on Wednesday evening, December 21st, with a delightful program of prose and lyrics. Ruth Bernhardt, chairman of our Mother-Daughter Luncheon and Fashion Show, reported tremendous success for our forthcoming function on the 19th, saying that room capacity had been reached and reservations would have to be closed. Further details on Sisterhood's first All-Day Conference on November 28th were announced. The chairman of the program for the afternoon, Bea Schaeffer, took over at this point, with mention of the observance of United Nations Day on October 24th, and the adoption of a resolution sent to Congress on behalf of Sisterhood, advising liberal consideration of Displaced Persons, and another on the disposition of Jerusalem's status in favor of Israeli interests. Speaking for Federation and its present building fund campaign, Mrs. Jacob Sincoff, chairman of its Manhattan drive, urged active financial support if we would help our American Jewish sick and needy. In introducing the interesting and colorful film on the Hebrew University in Israel, Mrs. Hal Horne, a leader of the American Friends of the institution, stated that not only was the University the center of all cultural interest in Israel, but science, industry and agriculture were the direct beneficiaries of its discoveries. The narrator of the film, John B. Kennedy, noted radio commentator, praised each activity of the University as the movie unfolded, revealing to us in America the advantages of such a seat of learning.

The featured speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Marvin Potash, president of the Midwood Branch of the League of Women Voters.

Committee Reports

Kiddush for Junior Congregation: Mrs. Louis Simon sponsored the Kiddush on November 19th in honor of her 50th wedding anniversary. Mrs. Brickner will sponsor the Kiddush on December 17th.

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies: Brooklyn Federation Day will be held on January 18th, at the Hotel St. George. Chairman Lil Levy, co-chairman Sid Schlanger.

Torah Fund Luncheon: Attractive program being planned by chairman Mary Kahn and her committee, for Wednesday, March 8th.

THE SISTERHOOD

cordially invites all our women to

Institute Day

Monday, November 28th

THEME: "JUDAISM TODAY AND TOMORROW"

Morning Session: 11:00 a.m.

Chairman — Mrs. Morris B. Levine

American Affairs Report — Mrs.

Frank Schaeffer

ADDRESS: "RELIGIOUS LIFE IN THE NEW ISRAEL"

By Rabbi Max Kirshblum

Vice-Pres. Mizrachi Org. Amer.

Guest Luncheon 12:30

Afternoon Session: 1:30 p.m.

Chairman — Mrs. M. Robert Epstein

Salutation — Rabbi Israel H.

Levinthal

Musical Program: Cantor William Sauler, soprano Ann Bernstein, under direction of Sholom Secunda

SYMPOSIUM: "Decision for Tomorrow" — the Present and Future of Judaism in America.

Orthodoxy — Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, Cong. Shaaray Tefila

Reform — Rabbi Alan A. Steinbach, Temple Ahavath Sholom

Conservatism — Rabbi M. Saltzman

Moderator — Dr. Max Arzt, Field Director of Activities of Jewish Theol. Seminary

Program will be concluded by 3:30

Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations will hold its 30th convention and luncheon on January 11th, at the Waldorf Astoria. Tex McCrary and Jinx Falkenberg will be the guest stars. Make your reservations with B. Schaeffer or R. Wiener.

Thank You, Ruth Bernhardt!

Take a deep bow, Ruth, and another one, for the charming chairmanship of a most successful and magnificent Mother-Daughter Luncheon and Fashion Show. Together with your indispensable co-chairman, Hershey Kaplan, you garnered

the largest attendance ever, the most attractive prizes, the most delicious luncheon, and the most generous program; in fact, everything about the afternoon may well be treated in superlatives, for which Sisterhood is deeply grateful.

Cheer Fund Contributions

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldberg, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Simon's Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Mrs. George Brickner, in honor of birth of daughter.

Goodstein family, in memory of Mrs. David Goodstein.

Mrs. Morton Klinghoffer, in memory of Mr. Nathan Zucker.

Mrs. Israel H. Levinthal, in honor of son's marriage.

Mrs. Joseph Levy, Jr., in memory of Mrs. A. Ehrenwirth.

Mrs. Roy Liebler, in honor of son's Bar Mitzvah.

Calendar of Events

Nov. 28—All-Day Seminar and Symposium; morning and afternoon program.

Dec. 5—Executive Board of Sisterhood meeting at 1:00 p.m.

Dec. 7—Jewish Museum Tour. Chairman Bea Schaeffer, co-chairmen Mary Kahn and Anne Weissberg will accept paid reservations, \$1.00, for bus trip and guided tour with lecture by Dr. Kaiser, on Wednesday. Buses will leave from the Center at 1:00, and will return by 4:30.

Dec. 21—Jewish Book Month.

Congratulations

Heartiest congratulations and best wishes are extended to the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dilbert, of 135 Eastern Parkway, on the marriage of their son, Bernard, to Miss Sheila Hammer, on Sunday, November 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eaton, of 770 St. Marks Avenue, upon the marriage of their daughter, Sydell, to Mr. Bernard A. Gruder, which was celebrated at the Center on Wednesday evening, November 23rd.

Mrs. Jacob D. Posner, of 414 Crown Street, on the birth of a son to her children, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Posner.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Rothkopf, of 391 Crown Street, on the marriage of their son, Sidney, to Miss Phyllis Weisbard, on Saturday evening, November 19th.

JOURNEY TO ISRAEL

(Continued from page 12)

large the trust fund. One recipient of the award returned it to the Fund, because as a tenant of Shosh some years ago, he had received some money as the result of a court trial and he was not sure whether he was justified in taking it!

There were a number of other important gatherings but the most outstanding was the one which marked the transfer of Dr. Herzl's remains to Israel. There was some dispute concerning the final resting place, some claiming that the great leader would have preferred to be buried on Mt. Carmel, where he stood and saw the vision of a great city and port to be developed there.

It was very moving to see at the burial hundreds of representatives of various settlements established on JNF land who brought with them small bags of earth of the redeemed soil and placed them in the grave of the founder of Zionism.

THE STATE OF AUSTRIA

(Continued from page 6) up because of anonymous threatening letters.

Is the present Austrian government satisfied with this state of affairs? Certainly not. It would, indeed, be absurd to say that the leaders of the two coalition parties are fond of Nazism; after all, Chancellor Figl and some of his fellow-conservatives were inmates of Nazi concentration camps. Nor, of course, have the Socialist leaders any pro-Nazi sympathies. They just think that they must go easy on the Nazis, for there are enough of them to spoil completely the political status quo that has been unchanged for the past four years.

After all, Herr Helmer's Home Ministry has announced that out of a total number of 611,729 registered Nazis, 495,726 "lesser implicated" ones have regained the right to vote in the next parliamentary elections. To this number must be added an unspecified figure of returned prisoners-of-war and anti-Bolshevist DPs, mostly Ukrainians and Poles, who are strongly inculcated with Nazi ideas. At any rate, OeVP and SPOe are worried. Will the new voters side with the DeVP with its straight-rightist leanings, or will the SPOe win them over with their convenient brand of Socialism? And how many will cast their votes for the hitherto small Communist party merely to voice their protest against the present

regime?

So far the OeVP and SPOe do not have to face the threat of a fourth party, if only because the Western Allies present the three-party system. The Russians, however, are not opposed to the formation of a fourth, fifth, or sixth party, for reasons of their own.

There exists now such a "Fourth" Party, somewhat similar in its program to our own Liberal Party. It is composed of individuals who are disgusted with the Fascist tendencies in the OeVP, but who do not care for the Socialists either. Unfortunately, this group of decent democrats, headed by Professor Dobretsberger, is rather small. The problem child, likely to be an instrument of outright Fascist reaction, is the much stronger "Wahlgemeinschaft der Unabhängigen," or Association of Independent Voters at Salzburg. Its proponents are linked with a spurious "Oesterreichisches Forschungsinstitut fuer Wirtschaft," or Austrian Research Institute for Economics, and its organ is *Berichte und Informationen* (Reports and Information) which recently hailed the memoirs of a former SS officer—yes, such book can appear in Austria.

Quo vadis, Austria? Let's hope it won't walk into the abyss of Fascism again.

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